

The Leader.

"THE one Idea which History exhibits as evermore developing itself into greater distinctness is the Idea of Humanity—the noble endeavour to throw down all the barriers erected between men by prejudice and one-sided views; and by setting aside the distinctions of Religion, Country, and Colour, to treat the whole Human race as one brotherhood, having one great object—the free development of our spiritual nature."—HUMBOLDT'S COSMOS.

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News of the Week.

PARLIAMENT has broken up for the holidays, leaving little done, much unsettled. Indeed nothing has been done "this half" [session], except to squabble over what should not be done. Yet everything has been unsettled—from the style of an Act of Parliament to the Ministry itself. Parliament gives up its plan of "shortening acts of Parliament," and returns to the good old style which pledges nobody to anything, from legislators to malefactors; it may be called the long, loose, and loophole style. The Ministry has been called upon to show its right to exist, and has confessed that it has no right—by resigning; but it has been sentenced, as Dogberry says, "to continue;" it being too weak and contemptible to destroy—at present. The Protectionists, not quite ready to take office, have ascertained that the Russell Cabinet is to be removed—is quite loose in its socket; and so they leave it in till the convenient moment. The Anti-Papal agitation has degenerated into an Anti-Papal squabble out of doors, and we see the effect in a number of final conversions to Rome; in doors, the Anti-Papal debates have degenerated to a bore, and the bill stands over till after Easter; the income tax has been debated, is to be continued, but in respect of details stands over till after Easter; Sir William Molesworth has raised the question of colonial government and finance, and it stands over till after Easter; Lord John will try to proceed with his Jewish Disabilities Bill, but it stands over till after Easter; Mr. Baines's bill to abolish, or alter, or palliate the law of settlement, if he can get on with it, at least stands over till after Easter. They all stand over till after Easter; except the Irish Lieutenantcy Abolition Bill, which is itself abolished—the first "innocent" massacred, already! The principal progress made is in getting money—"supply," they call it; and there is no doubt that Lord Stanley will have the income tax secured, the odious retrenchment questions gabbled over, the bothering Anti-Papalism, which is so peculiarly Lord John's own rubbish, all swept away, before he deigns to take his seat on the Treasury Bench.

Lord John has succeeded in "jockeying" Mr. Adderley by a very old "dodge." The state of the Cape our readers know: it can only be satisfactorily settled by arriving at a knowledge of the actual relations between Settlers and Natives, and what they ought to be, or, at least, endowing the officials with that novel and useful information. Accordingly, Mr. Adderley proposed in Parliament a project very much in favour at the Cape—to send out a Royal Commission, in order to collect and authenticate such information. The proposal was too sensible to be met by a direct negative; but Lord John disposed of it by an assault in flank: he proposed to refer the subject, not to a commis-

sion which should visit the colony, but to a Select Committee which should sit at home at ease, and witness a set-to between Mr. Adderley and Mr. Hawes, Mr. Fairbairn and Mr. Mothercountry, or any others that could be brought into the ring. This took the fancy of the House, with its love of doing that which amounts to doing nought; and so Lord John's amendment was carried. The debate afforded Mr. Gladstone an opportunity for showing that the way to fasten upon colonies the proper check against border wars is to give them a representative and responsible government; and to Mr. Roebuck opportunity for one of his most favoured sallies—a commonplace rendered striking by being made shocking in the cruelty and harshness of its application. He argued that it is useless to protect Aborigines, since the Anglo-Saxon must tread them down in the march of colonization. But the truism is a falsism.

Meanwhile, the latest news from the Cape is an opportune comment on this debate: Sir Harry Smith vainly contending against the savages, and vainly calling for help from the colonists; who stand by with folded arms, and look on while he prosecutes his war with the natives.

Lord Stanley has figured as spokesman for British Guiana. That colony is blessed with the mockery of a constitution; it has an electoral body limited by a property qualification; the electors elect an electoral college, which elects about a dozen "representatives"; and they sit in a Court of Policy, or a "Combined Court," with certain official members. The colony has been treated with slight, superciliousness, and disingenuousness by the Downing-street officials; the people, White as well as Black, hate the mock constitution; the Combined Court itself has declared against it. The colonists want an elective Council and Assembly—the usual prayer; and Lord Stanley advised Ministers to grant such a constitution "as soon as the colonists should be fit to receive it." Lord Grey agreed to grant it "as soon as" &c.

Lord Stanley also tried to ascertain that Ministers would really secure a proper and effectual guarantee for the loan which is required to make the North British Railway through New Brunswick; but there is no pledging a Whig—till after Easter.

Meanwhile, the Honourable House has put Edwards into Newgate, and let him out again; has reported that St. Alban's was bribed, and that nobody did it; and contemplates an inquiry into that mysterious state of things.

But among the election movements which are so numerous just now, the most important is the move of the Oxfordshire farmers to return as their Member one of their own body, Mr. Roberts. This is following up the blow which the Nottinghamshire farmers aimed so effectually at the dominant landlordism; at Luton the Bedfordshire farmers are meeting, establishing Land Societies and Registration Societies, and entertaining Mr. John Bright. We have no fear that agricultural

agitation, which seems to be fairly beginning, can end like the Reform Bill in establishing a mere middle-class electorate. Already we see that the farmers are breaking through the fear of talking about rents, land, and wages before their labourers: they are quoting the declaration of the labourers that no more tax is to be laid on bread. We believe that the movement in the agricultural districts is actually beginning. Indeed, even in the towns, the Reform Bill movement has not ended yet—we have not got to "the circumference." The meeting of Financial Reformers at Manchester shows how conscious even the middle classes are that the movement must go on.

The Bishop of Exeter is one of those zealous churchmen who will not be quiet: in a reply to a communication from the Crown on the subject of the Ashley address, he announces decisive measures for a High Church agitation in his own diocese. He is about to call upon his clergy to give or to refuse their signatures to that article of the Creed which says, "I acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins;" also to meet in Synod, and to deliberate on the steps rendered necessary by the state of the Church at large, and more especially within Dr. Phillpotts's own diocese. As feeling runs high in the western counties, the Bishop is inviting a mortal contest.

The Prince President of the Republic, whose first Parliament has abolished Universal Suffrage, has got rid of his mere departmental Ministry, and has reappointed a Cabinet, substantially the same with that which gave way before the opposition of the majority in January; but there is some difference in its position. Invited by Monsieur de Sainte Beuve to renew the resolution declaring want of confidence in the same Ministry, the Assembly got rid of the reminiscence, after its pastoral fashion, by passing to the order of the day, "pure and simple"; which means that the Assembly will not now say that it has no confidence in the Baroche-Faucher Ministry. Why? Certainly not because the unchangeable economist, Léon Faucher, is more than ever head of the Cabinet. But the Assembly is tired of quarrels and irregular Ministries, and alarmed perchance at the signs of movement in the République démocratique et sociale. Meanwhile, the democratic Socialist members of the Left have set out for a two weeks' holiday in the country, to recruit their health and their political forces.

Saldanha has begun a military insurrection in Portugal; but it seems to be no more than a form of Ministerial crisis common to that country.

The agitations of Europe will scarcely deter Queen Victoria from opening the International Exposition on the 1st of May. The London tradesmen are furnishing up their shop-fronts with a brilliancy and celerity unprecedented; and the Commander-in-Chief is concentrating troops round London, alarmed probably lest Queen Victoria should seize the opportunity to start some brand-new revolution.

[TOWN EDITION.]

PARLIAMENT OF THE WEEK.

The discussion on the Assessed Taxes Act on Monday evening did not lead to anything. Several members expressed their hostility to a duty on houses, on various grounds, but no one seemed disposed to give any serious opposition to it, and the resolutions proposed by Sir Charles Wood were agreed to without alteration. The House then went into committee on the coffee and timber duties. In discussing the proposed reduction of the duties from 6d. on foreign and 4d. on colonial coffee, to a uniform duty of 3d. per lb., some remarks were made on the chicory question. Mr. T. BAKING said he could not understand why the Chancellor of the Exchequer should encourage the adulteration of coffee any more than he would that of other articles of food. If excise prosecutions were to be instituted for adulterations in beer and pepper, why should the adulteration of coffee be sanctioned by the Treasury minute? Sir CHARLES WOOD did not think proper to explain: "He would reserve what he had to say on that subject until the motion of which the honourable gentleman had given notice was under discussion." Mr. HUME believed coffee was so cheap as not to be worth the adulterating, and that Government was acting wisely in not sending an excise officer into every shop. His wish was to see every excise officer removed, and he fancied the time was coming when such a removal would take place. Mr. WAKLEY thought it strange that Government should sanction a palpable fraud. How could they prosecute tradesmen for frauds of another description if the chicory fraud were passed over? He contended that chicory was an unwholesome root, and that its constant consumption was attended with pernicious consequences. Sir CHARLES WOOD said he did not believe chicory to be obnoxious. Mr. WAKLEY reiterated his former opinion. He recollected that Sir Charles Wood had suffered very much from ill health last year, and he had no doubt that it was owing to his having purchased coffee with too much chicory in it. The resolution for the reduction of the duties on coffee was then put and carried, as was also another for the reduction of the timber duties.

The Kafir question was brought before the House of Commons on Tuesday evening by Mr. ADDERLEY, who presented a petition signed by persons in London connected with the Cape, praying that the House would be pleased "to recommend to her Majesty the appointment of a commission of inquiry to proceed as speedily as possible to the Cape of Good Hope to inquire into, and report upon, the relations between this country and the native tribes on the frontier of her Majesty's possessions in Southern Africa." Among other names appended to the petition was that of the gentleman delegated to represent the grievances of the Cape to her Majesty on behalf of nine-tenths of the electoral body there. He went on to say that there was not a government at the Cape at present; there was a governor, but not even a council, whilst a dangerous war raged upon the frontier, and our policy with relation to the native tribes had utterly failed. He wished to see an end to this policy. The colony ought to have a representative government conceded to it, and it would then take upon itself the responsibility and task of its own administration. He objected to Lord John Russell's amendment in favour of a select committee of inquiry, on the ground that it would only waste time and do nothing. He reviewed the course of policy pursued by Sir Harry Smith, his military colonization, his system of commissionerships, his mode of dealing with the destitution of the native chiefs, and with the influence of the wizards; and he insisted that this policy had resulted in failure and disgrace, the existing war being waged, not against the colonists, but against the Government, to recover territory, and the authority of the chiefs, which Sir Harry, at the instance of Lord Grey, had broken up. Lord JOHN in moving, as an amendment, that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the relations between this country and the Kafirs, traced the history of the colony from its cession to us by the Dutch down to the late outbreak. After describing the various plans pursued towards the native tribes of Southern Africa, he contended that the policy of Sir Harry Smith was based upon that of his predecessors, and, so far from his having been unjust to the chiefs, Sir Harry had been charged with an excess of lenity towards them. The present war had been kept at a distance from the colonists, which was so far good; but further measures were requisite, which ought to be considered dispassionately. The House could not say, he thought, "let the colonists have free institutions and take their own course at their own cost." He feared in that case this country would be responsible for serious consequences—a war of races, murder and rapine upon a large scale. Dismissing this alternative, then, there were, first, the plan of Lord Glenelg, of restricting rather than extending the colonial frontier, and making treaties with the native tribes, which had been fairly tried and had failed; secondly, the plan of Sir Harry Smith and his three predecessors, of extending the frontier to the Kei, which would afford means of attacking the motions of the savage tribes,

establishing a line of posts as places of security. His opinion was that this system was the most consistent with safety and with humanity. At the same time it was a plan which involved military movements and expense; and he thought it quite right that the House of Commons should delegate to a committee the task of obtaining information and reporting their opinion whether it was a plan which the Government ought to adopt. Mr. VERNON SMITH dissented from both motions. This was a question entirely for the Executive Government. The appointment of a commission in the colony would weaken the authority of the governor. Mr. SCOTT supported the amendment. He thought the sending a commission to the Cape would be highly prejudicial to the Cape. Mr. MACKINNON said the contest in Caffria was the inevitable result of a contact of civilization with utter barbarism. No amalgamation could take place; the savage would retire farther and farther back until he disappeared altogether. Mr. GLADSTONE said the philosophical theory of Mr. Mackinnon did not much help the inquiry; the question was, were the incidents of that theory capable or not of being affected by prudent or impolitic conduct on our part? It was impossible to decide on whom the blame rested for the past; the future, however, was in our power. As to the appointment of a commission, he was not aware that anything could be done by a commission that could not be done by the governor. With respect to a select committee, that would hang up the question for two sessions, and it would be a bad instrument for such an inquiry. He thought the best Government for a colony was one in itself; but if there was to be a colonial government in this country, let us have a Queen's Government. It was impossible to devise in this country the means of settling our relations with the Kafir tribes. The whole matter should be carried over as speedily as possible to the colony itself. He protested against the doctrine that a colony was to be treated like an infant, and that it was necessary to prepare it for free institutions. This was a great practical and mischievous fallacy. Colonies should be founded in freedom. Colonel THOMPSON argued that the best security against semibarbarous tribes was to treat them with justice. Sir E. BUXTON held the same doctrine. He prayed the House to return to the high principle laid down by Lord Glenelg, treat the natives as we should wish them to treat us, under similar circumstances. Mr. ROEBUCK ridiculed such a course. It was all pretence to talk of humanity, the principles of Christianity, and the Decalogue, in such a case. The black man must vanish before the white. We had no business in Kaffria, except on the understanding that we were about to plant there a people of higher intelligence, and this could only be done by the gradual annihilation of the native population. They might oppose cunning and artifice to knowledge and force, but it would be vain. We must make up our minds as to the inevitable result. He still said colonize; he knew it could not be done without great suffering by the native population; he regretted this, but the end sanctioned it. How should it be accomplished? Just as in the case of the North American colonies, by telling the colonists, "We will protect you against great powers, but against the aborigines you must defend yourselves." Mr. LABOUCHERE supported the amendment. Mr. HUME opposed the appointment of a committee, but he believed a commission sent out to the Cape would be of great service. Mr. J. BELL protested against the doctrine laid down by Mr. ROEBUCK, who had avowed the principle of doing evil that good might come. If a doctrine characterized by such a bloodthirsty and rapacious spirit were to be acted on, where would the mischief end? Who was to be the judge of which of two nations was the more civilized? Lord JOHN's amendment was carried by 128 against 60. And the House soon after adjourned till Monday week.

ELECTION AFFAIRS.

The final scene of the St. Alban's Election Committee, and its appearance on the floor of the House report in hand, has been the most amusing Parliamentary episode of the week. In despair, after a series of adjournments over a fortnight, after being completely baffled by the recalcitrant witnesses who had been kept away by the man Edwards, the committee resolved to order him into custody, and finally to report, declaring that the borough of St. Alban's was corrupted during the last election, that Mr. Bell was duly elected, but that Mr. Bell did not have any hand in the work of corruption. The committee made two reports. In the first, they specified the contempt Edwards had been guilty of in giving money to keep away witnesses, and in the second they stated that he had been perfectly successful. After a lively debate in the House, it was decided that the report should be received and entered on the journals, and that Edwards, who had so nearly beaten the committee, should be sent to Newgate. There is some talk of a Parliamentary commission to cleanse the borough from its moral impurities.

The election of a member to represent the borough of Enniskillen in Parliament has closed with the return of James Whiteside, Esq., Q.C. The polling commenced at eight o'clock on Friday morning, and,

although the booths were kept open in legal form until five in the evening, the election was virtually over in two hours after they opened. The numbers at the close of the poll were—for Mr. Whiteside, 46; Mr. Cullum, 68: majority for Mr. Whiteside, 17.

An evening paper states that the tenant farmers of Oxfordshire are bent upon returning one of their own body, Mr. Joseph Roberts, of Waterperry, near Oxford, at the next election. It is stated that there are three hundred freeholders willing to subscribe £10 each towards the return of Mr. Roberts, who is a strong Protectionist, and a tenant of Mr. Henley, one of the present Members for the county. The Conservative gentry, however, have held a meeting and intend to propose Colonel North as a successor to Lord Norreys.

The death of the Honourable Dudley Pelham brings Mr. Alderman Wire again into the field for the representation of Boston, and it is thought he will "walk over."

Mr. Moncreiff, the new Lord Advocate, has been elected for the Leith district of boroughs. Mr. Moncreiff succeeds to Mr. Rutherford.

At Plymouth, Mr. Collier, Freetrader—prepared to extend the suffrage, shorten Parliaments, abolish the property qualifications of Members of Parliament, and to support vote by ballot—is to be put in nomination with Lord Ebrington. The Liberals tried an extreme man, Henry Vincent, with a limited constituency, and let in a Tory, Roundell Palmer. They won't do it again. This is not principle, but expediency.

Some of the good Conservatives of Colchester, alarmed at the "Tractarian tendencies" of Lord John Manners, have resolved to withdraw their support from him—forty-four electors having signed a kind of Round Robin, and severed from the main body. They require a pledge such as no Tractarian could conscientiously give—and indeed no friend to civil and religious freedom.

The Longford election has not terminated on the nomination day. Mr. Sleator, High Sheriff of Cork, proposed his son, who was seconded by his brother. Mr. Sleator was very indignant at the opposition. "Is it come to this pass," he cried, "that my tenant, the priest of this town, should propose a candidate in opposition to his own landlord? Did not I," he continued, addressing the Reverend Mr. Duffy, "treat you with kindness when you were going to Rome, and did not Mrs. Sleator pay your way, sir?" Mr. Duffy replied with true Irish emphasis that "he was supported in Rome by the industry of his own family, and every word Mr. Sleator had uttered was a lie and a calumny." The show of hands was in favour of Mr. O'Ferrall. The election came off on Thursday.

Mr. W. Fagan has resigned his post as representative of Cork; and Serjeant Murphy, who expresses "deep disgust" at the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, is in the field.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The Reformers of Manchester had a demonstration in the Free Trade-hall, on Thursday evening, when an immense crowd assembled to hear Mr. Milner Gibson and Mr. Bright. Mr. George Wilson, President of the Manchester Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, having briefly addressed the meeting on the urgent necessity for Parliamentary Reform, Mr. Milner Gibson came forward amidst loud and long-continued cheering. He commenced by alluding to the late Ministerial crisis, and gave Lord John Russell credit for having acted very cleverly in forcing the Protectionist party to confess their weakness. In reference to the promised Reform Bill, he said he viewed that question much the same light as the Duke of Wellington had done in speaking of war. The duke said this country could not have a little war, and he (Mr. Gibson) would add that it would not do with a little reform. If the people were to move in this question at all they must have something worth fighting for. He defended at some length the course which he and Mr. Bright had pursued on the Papal Aggression Bill. In doing so, some reference to the Reverend Hugh Stowell, of Manchester, called forth a storm of groans and cheers from two hostile parties of Catholics and Ultra-Protestants, who formed a portion of the meeting. Cheers and groans for Mr. Stowell were repeatedly called for, and responded to by the partisans and opponents of that clergyman. After a few minutes' interruption, Mr. Gibson was allowed to proceed with his defence, which he concluded in the most triumphant manner. Mr. Bright followed in a very able speech, chiefly devoted to an explanation of his views on church matters. He was very severe on the Church of England, which he characterized as only a feeder to the Church of Rome. "They had an establishment with 15,000 educated ministers, and with £6,000,000 of revenue for its maintenance—established not merely as a bulwark against Popery, but to suppress Popery, and yet they found that church a feeder to the Church of Rome, and almost distracting the country by the distractions which it has of late years introduced into religious questions." Large numbers of ministers and members of the Established Church had gone over to



Rome, but they did not hear of any Dissenters going that road. With regard to the position of ministers, whom he described as an aristocratic clique, they were all aware that Government, being in extremis, had announced their intention to bring forward a Reform Bill next session. This was a great step on the part of Lord John Russell, and he (Mr. Bright) hoped the country would come to the rescue, so as to secure a measure of real substantial reform. The proceedings closed with the passing of a resolution, all but unanimously, which, after thanking Mr. Gibson and Mr. Bright for their past services, pledged the Reformers of Manchester to use all legal and proper means to return them at the next election.

The effects of the late spirited campaign in Bedfordshire by Mr. Houghton and Mr. How are beginning to be evident. About twelve months ago the Luton people established a Freehold Land Society. They have lately been initiating a similar movement for Reform Registration. A large company met on Wednesday week at Luton, getting through the business first, and dining afterwards. Mr. John Bright attended. Mr. Cobden, who was expected, was detained in town by the illness of Mrs. Cobden. Among the mottoes and sentiments inscribed on the walls were "Religious Freedom" and "Tenant-Right." The assemblage was essentially agricultural. Mr. Bright made a telling speech. He told the electors that

"The only way to accomplish the reforms which every true-hearted man desires to see, was by changing the men in our House of Commons that do not do their duty, and by keeping up the men who are inclined to flag in that House to their duty. (Applause.) A friend of his once gave utterance to this sentiment—'A good member of Parliament is worth a whole boat-load of tracts.' There was one lesson you learnt at the last election, and that was that an election can cost very little. (Tremendous cheers.) I do not know anything more pernicious than an election conducted as some not far from this neighbourhood have been conducted. (Applause, and cry of 'Calvert and Bell.') Twice have I been elected without a farthing's expense to myself—for my legal expenses have been paid by my constituents. (Hear, and cheers.) This expensive system of electing only placed the representation in the hands of the rich; for only rich men were able to offer themselves. But you, by your late contest, have shown that an election can be carried on without a ruinous expense. (Loud cheers.) At the last election for the West Riding of Yorkshire—the most influential county constituency in the kingdom—when Sir Culling Eardley Smith opposed Mr. Denison, the electors of each polling district managed to defray their own expenses, and thus a sharply contested election, with a constituency of some 36,000 electors, only cost between £4000 and £5000. (Cheers.) South Nottinghamshire has recently set a noble example, when Mr. Barrow contested the election, the expenses of which were met by voluntary contributions throughout the county. (Applause.) Lord Newark adopted the old system, and his election was carried on by the lawyers (laughter)—while the other party managed without them. (Laughter and cheers.) Last night Mr. Cobden said if his going to Luton cost him being laid up for twelve months, he would not miss going. (Great cheering.) He said it was the Manchester of Bedfordshire. (Cheers.) The aristocracy knew very well that where trade flourished there the great principles of liberty would be disseminated."

Mr. Willis, in proposing the health of Mr. Houghton, took the late election for his text, and illustrated the proposition that an election may cost very little by showing that at

"The late election they had not one paid agent; on the other side it was otherwise. (Laughter and cheers.) The money for the election was raised by the friends of the candidate in Bedford, Luton, and Dunstable for the most part; and the men who drove their horses about the county, did it for nothing. (Laughter and cheers.) By that election they had learnt something about the register, and that was an important step—(cheers)—and now a society was established to make that book its especial study. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Houghton had tried the labourers wherever he went during the contest in his progress through the county, and the universal testimony was the same as at Harrold. There the farmers told the labourers that if they were to consent to a small bread tax—only a little one, it would relieve the farmers immediately—but the cry from all the labourers was the same: 'Don't put a farthing on the bread.' (Hear.) In other parts of the country it was the same. The other day he went into a labourer's cottage, and observing the comfort and plenty of the inmates, observed—'I am glad to see that you have a good bacon pig in salt and a sack of flour in store.' 'Yes, sir,' was the reply, 'we were never so well off before.' In a part of Surrey he was told that there was 'not a man out of work, and not one in the workhouse.' (Cheers.)"

Mr. Houghton declared that, protection being gone for ever, farmers must seek relief in tenant-right, reduced taxation, and the removal of the obnoxious clauses in leases. In the evening the Liberals held a spirited public meeting, which completed this field-day in Bedfordshire.

The Bromley meeting of the National Public School Association was notable for the presence of three clergymen, who came at least to hear and weigh what was said, one of them, the incumbent, presiding. Mr. W. Heaton thought that if education societies were to be regarded as "godless" because they did not specially recognize religion, every association for

a purely secular or philanthropic object must be regarded as "godless" too—even Mechanics' Institutions, and Tradesmen's Benevolent Societies, and charitable institutions of every kind.

Dr. Smiles thought that religious men ought not to allow their conscientious differences of opinion on doctrinal topics to interpose obstacles to the secular instruction of the nation. As to the recent Manchester plan, known as Mr. Richardson's, from the first it had been clear that that plan would not work—it was a mere extension of sectarianism in schools, calculated to train up the rising generation in batches of sectaries—here a batch of church children, there a batch of Methodist children, there a batch of Catholic children, and so on,—teaching them to grow up more strongly than ever imbued with sectarian feelings towards each other. He disposed of voluntarism as inefficient; pointing out that education, paid for by a rate, was not like charity-school education paid for by anxiously solicited subscriptions, liable to the objection of being a derogatory system.

"Another objection was—that national education would interfere with private efforts, and restrict competition, which was so 'wholesome' so did the post-office, so would the law now being passed to prohibit the sale of poisons, so did the law regulating the hours of labour, so did the police regulations, so did the health of towns' bill, and the bill to prohibit women and children labouring in the coal-pits, unless under proper regulations. (Hear.) We wanted a law of national education as a grand supplement to these admirable measures. (Cheers.)"

The Reverend Mr. Dixon, the chairman, concurred in the principle of the proposed measure. He thought the schoolmaster was best in the school, as the clergyman was best in the pulpit. He saw no other way of obtaining the requisite means for upholding an efficient system of public instruction than by a public rate levied by localities in proportion to their several wants.

A strong resolution was carried, approving of the objects and principle of the association.

The Fraternal Democrats have signified their sympathy with the foreign refugees now in London, apropos of Lord Lyndhurst's proposed Alien Act; and passed a resolution at a meeting at the John-street Institution, condemning the statements in Parliament, and the reports of the press, respecting their revolutionary projects as calumnies concocted for the purpose of evoking the spirit of persecution.

THE KAFIR WAR.

The Proponent brings news from Fort William, Sir Harry Smith's head quarters, up to the 23rd of February. On the 3rd of January Sir Harry issued a proclamation to the burghers, who have been too apathetic. He tells them the war cannot be ended without their assistance, and expresses deep regret that scarcely "one burgher in a month" has joined his army. Colonel Mackinnon succeeded in throwing six weeks' provisions into Forts Cox and White on the 30th and 31st of January. The same officer, with 3000 men, made a kind of military promenade from the 13th to the 19th of February, fighting his way through the country to Fort Hare, thence about the valley of Chumie and back to Fort William. The Kafirs engaged were chiefly those of Kona, Stock, Auta, Botman, Soubou, Sandilli, and Seyolo. They gave the levies a severe check on one occasion, and were only driven back by repeated charges of the Seventy-third. Colonel Mackinnon "had the satisfaction of destroying the huts and laying waste the fields of the ruthless savages" in the valley of Chumie who were guilty of the massacres of Woburn and Auckland. On the 22nd of February, General Somerset moved upon and recaptured Fort Armstrong by storm, and a loss of four men wounded and four horses killed. The Kafirs fought very desperately after the fort was stormed. General Somerset destroyed the fort and all its contents. He has upwards of 160 prisoners, seventy to eighty stand of arms, and 400 women and children. The chief Pato, has remained faithful. The main body of the army, 4000 strong, under Sir Harry Smith, was concentrated on Fort William on the 23rd of February.

REVOLT IN PORTUGAL.

Duke Saldanha has prevailed on several regiments to join him in open opposition to the Count de Thomar, renowned as Costa Cabral. The Duke left Lisbon for Cintra on the 8th of April, whence he marched on Santarem, where a concentration of the insurgent troops will be effected. The King and Terceira started directly after the Tagus with 1500 men, destined for the same fortress. How the race has terminated is not at present known. Accounts differ as to the part Das Antas, Bandeira, and De Mello, of Oporto notoriety, will play in the event of the military insurrection being insufficient to oust the Count de Thomar. It is believed that injunctions to arm have been already forwarded to the partisans of the popular chiefs, and that the popular forces, proper, will array themselves under Saldanha. This would give a liberal complexion to the movement; and though the *Times* says foreign interference is on this occasion out of the question, we know that

Palmerston, who can tolerate a respectable revolution, is ever ready to quash a popular revolt. The recent changes in Spanish affairs are deemed to have contributed to the sudden explosion of the Portuguese Opposition. The British fleet in the Tagus was on the point of setting sail, but delayed at the request of the Queen's Government. The reasons which have led Saldanha to take this step are not very obvious. He is a Cartista, it is true, but not an extreme partizan of the Charter. The Count de Thomar has quarrelled with the Bank, which aggravates his position. At present this movement is decidedly nothing more than a Parliamentary opposition suddenly converted into a military pronouncement.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

France has again a Parliamentary Ministry. Léon Faucher, formerly Minister of the Interior, the hot-headed partizan of order, who was censured by the Assembly for undue interference in the elections, has succeeded in constructing a Cabinet, and in assuming the much-coveted post which he filled before so little to his honour. The Ministry was definitely formed on the 10th of April, immediately after the London papers had announced the failure of the negotiations carried on for that purpose. Indeed, it appears to have been a task of great difficulty—only accomplished by adroit management, much coquetry, and adjustment of rival pretensions. Baroche struggled hard to get possession of the Interior; but, M. de Persigny, it is said, found means to induce him to think the Ministry of Foreign Affairs a post of sufficient power, and not unworthy of his magnificent estimate of himself. M. Fould returns again to the department of Finance, and M. Rouher slides quietly into the Ministry of Justice. The Legitimists have two seats in the Cabinet: M. Chasseloup Laubat has the Marine; and M. de Crouseilles, who will follow in the pious footsteps of M. de Falloux, Public Instruction. The remaining Ministers are M. Buffet (a name which signifies nothing), Commerce and Agriculture: General Randon, War; and M. Magne, Public Works.

It will be seen at once that this Cabinet is virtually that which the majority destroyed so effectually on the 18th of January, apropos of the dismissal of Changarnier; and it was received as such by the main body of the great coalition majority of that day. The scene in the Chamber on Friday must have shown the new Ministers that they will have a tempestuous career. No sooner did Léon Faucher, in his dry imperious manner, present himself at the Tribune and speak of the Cabinet as one which presented itself "for the first time," than loud murmurs of denial arose, and M. de Sainte Beuve demanded permission to speak. Léon Faucher, every now and then interrupted from the Right and Left, proceeded to read what he called the programme of the new Ministry: it consisted of pompous and emphatic commonplaces about the great majority, the re-establishment of order, the reanimation of labour, and the restoration of prosperity,—all which miracles he and his colleagues, with the cordial assistance of the Executive, were about to perform. How his magniloquent address was received at its conclusion, whether in "profound silence," according to one report, or with "agitation," according to another, it is hard to say. After consulting with Changarnier, M. de Sainte Beuve made a fierce attack upon the new Ministry, denying that it was new; he declared that the reinstallation of the Ministry expelled on the 18th of January was an audacious challenge flung in the face of a great Assembly. He said he had heard "out of doors" that the doom of deliberating Assemblies was sealed, and that a new 18th Brumaire was at hand; and he called upon the Assembly to meet this challenge and bravado by an energetic resolution thus worded:—

"The National Assembly persists in its resolution of the 18th of January, 1851. It declares that it has no confidence in the Ministry, and passes to the order of the day."

Léon Faucher thought it unfair to condemn the new Ministry without a trial. An 18th Brumaire was an absurd idea. On a division the Assembly decided that it would pass to the order of the day "pure and simple,"—without De Sainte Beuve's declaration—by 327 to 275, leaving a majority of 52 for Ministers. This number, a good working majority at Westminster, is not considered of much account in Paris. The majority was composed of the 286 who follow Léon Faucher, about thirty Legitimists, and a goodly number who, except under circumstances of great provocation, vote for Ministries of "Order." About sixty abstained from voting, among whom were many leading men. Altogether, the reception they have met with cannot be entirely satisfactory to the new Ministers. Emile de Girardin, who has his smart saying for every crisis, writes in the *Presse*:—"Every supreme Ministry has its fatal man. The Ministry of the 11th of August had M. Peyronnet; the Ministry of the 29th of October had M. Hébert; the Ministry of the 10th of April will have M. Léon Faucher."

The new Ministry has been christened variously by the fertile brain of Parisian journalism, as a "Ministry of Provocation," a "Ministry of Defiance," a "Mi-

nistry of Coups d'Etat," a "Ministry of Exclusion," an "Impossible Ministry," and, lastly, a "Decapitated Ministry"!

It appears pretty evident that this new Ministry is Bonapartist in construction and intention. Léon Faucher has a month before him to determine what he will do in respect of the great questions—the prolongation of the power of the President, and the revision, by fair means or foul, of the Constitution. There are those who affirm that the latter is the keystone of the real programme of the Elysée. The law of the 31st of May will, at all risks, be also strictly maintained.

Meanwhile there are some rough rocks not far ahead; and among them is Pascal Duprat's motion relative to the street sale of newspapers.

Taking advantage of the recess of one week the Democratic Socialist members of the Mountain, after appointing a committee of twenty to remain, *en permanence*, in Paris, have set out for the departments to carry out the republican propaganda. It is said that political and social banquets are contemplated, and that means will be taken to provide for the circulation of Democratic publications. The Socialist journal, *Le Vote Universel*, will if possible be again established, it is said, on hostile authority, by subscription. Lyons still suffers under the "rude" treatment of General Castellane, who interprets "funeral concourse" to mean "revolutionary review," and puts down such anarchical proceedings!

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

German politics are exactly as they were, except that the return to the old Diet, and even to the old members of the Diet, at Frankfurt seems finally determined on. A despatch from Schwarzenberg to Manteuffel reached Berlin on the 11th instant, of the contents of which nothing is known but that Austria falls in with the Prussian proposal for falling back upon the old diplomatic machinery. The Diet is expected to be formally reopened within a fortnight. Is not this endeavouring to strike out three years from the pages of German history? Some of the small states are not so pliant as was anticipated to Prussian dictation, but they must succumb.

Vincke has been beaten again and again in the Prussian Chamber. One of the debates gave rise to a notable incident. M. Manteuffel was called to order for saying that he had no doubt the arrows about to be aimed at him had been duly venomous. A question arose, certainly very grave, as to whether the President had a right to call M. Manteuffel to order, who was speaking, not as a member of the Chamber, but as Minister of the Crown. Count Arnim Boitzenburg, in conjunction with several other members of the Royalist party, entered their protest against the proceedings of the President, and a discussion on the subject was commenced, but soon cut short by the leaders of the Opposition, who objected that the matter did not stand on the order of the day. The Chamber must, however, seek an early opportunity of settling this point; for if it be established that any person, in whatever character, may sit and speak in the Chamber without being amenable to its rules of order, parliamentary authority would be at an end at once.

With respect to the incorporation question, the semi-official Vienna *News Bureau* takes it for granted that it will be accomplished; and it announces that the Austrian Government will issue no further law of general importance till the affairs of the Germanic Confederation shall have been settled, "in order that the new legislative enactments may be applicable to those dependencies which did not hitherto belong to the Confederation."

On the other hand Russia is said to have advised at least the postponement of the incorporation, in deference to the opposition of England and France.

The Diet of Saxony is closed. The King of Wurtemberg continues his reactionary crusade. The Duke of Saxe Gotha openly defies the Danish Government, who take not the least notice of him, by distributing decorations to those troops who were engaged in the capture of the Gefion and the destruction of the Christian VIII. at Eckenforde in 1849. He actually went to Kiel to distribute some of these rewards in person.

The Prussian Government has again been defeated in Cologne. Dr. Becker, who was indicted at Cologne last year for political offences, and acquitted, caused the speech which he delivered in his defence to be published, and it was sold in immense quantities. For this he was tried at the assizes on the 10th for *lèse majesté*! Afraid of the public the police were held in readiness, and the military prepared to turn out at the first alarm. Even the doors of the court were closed, the trial was snug and private, and the result was again acquittal.

Spanish affairs have not much advanced since last week. Dismissals and resignations are the order of the day. Bravo Murillo, at least, acts with energy and promptitude. Why all this is done appears evident enough when we reflect that though Bravo Murillo and his friends occupied the Cabinet, the adherents of Narvaez garrisoned the public offices, and monopolised all patronage. The new Minister, seemed to fear that they also were the majority in the

Cortes; and to make a clean sweep of the military faction, he dissolves the Cortes and purges the bureaux. This, it is said, has been done at the instigation of Queen Christina and "the Munozes;" but they risk a great deal by a general election. To secure a majority, if possible, the high officials throughout Spain will be changed where such a step is necessary. Altogether it is a pretty mess. Strange as were the conditions of the settlement of the debt offered by Murillo, they were clearly too good for the Cortes; and the bondholders must be on the alert to get any settlement at all. The Ministry is not yet formed.

In the Papal states Austrian cruelty continues unabated. At Ancona, for instance, two men have been beaten with sticks, in order that torture should extort a confession of alleged political guilt which evidence had failed to prove. The English consul was implored to remonstrate with the military tribunal who ordered the infliction of torture, which he did without effect. The affair of the Phoenix remains in statu quo, attempts being made to fix the blame upon the pilot. Throughout the Romagna military executions are frequent, under the pretext that the sufferers sheltered brigands.

In Sicily General Filangieri, the "firm," is performing his customary operations upon the people, namely, shooting them first and publishing their trials afterwards, by placards on the walls. It is reported that Prince Ischitelli will shortly succeed this bullet-and-bayonet ruler.

The American steamer Mississippi was at Naples on the 4th, and expected to sail for Constantinople to take up Kossuth.

The Piedmontese have been immersed in business legislation. The *Times* correspondent (who must have been a great man at one time, since he reports himself as having lost "much popularity" last year at Turin by saying that the country was Piedmontese and not Italian), tells us that the representative form has entirely succeeded, but that the King is resolved to concede no more liberty.

DEMBINSKI IN PARIS.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing from Paris, April 11, gives a very characteristic account of the old warrior:—

"I had to-day," he writes, "the good luck to find the brave old General Dembinski at home. It is not easy to get a glimpse of him, for the concierge's wife of the house where he lodges in the Rue Miromesnil, told me that he got up at seven and went out at ten, and rarely returned before nightfall, a piece of intelligence which gave at once an expressive idea of the general's activity, so that I despaired of seeing him."

"His address is singularly gentle and yet frank. He had a long white beard, and struck me at once with his extraordinary resemblance to Titian's portrait of the Farnese Pope Paul III., saving the feeble and decrepit expression of the latter, Dembinski's features being manly, his shoulders broad, and his form upright and military without the least stiffness. His bushy grey eyebrows overhang his grey eyes like little bunches of feathers. His nose is long and largens towards the end. His expression is intelligent, manly, and benevolent. I thought him strikingly handsome, and a capital subject for a portrait painter. He was dressed in a blue braided military frock, with a scrupulously white waistcoat."

"In speaking of the Hungarian war he said that he had seen through the designs of Görgey from the moment he refused to march on Vienna before the entrance of the Russians. The Hungarian cause might have triumphed from the 15th March, 1849. He himself had published a manifesto when he entered the Hungarian cause, which appeared in the *Augsburg Gazette*. This set forth the principle on which he warred against Austria. His detestation of the treachery of the Austrian Government, in stimulating communism in Galicia, and instigating a jacquerie against the nobles, seemed among his most active motives. He desired to see the slave race independent of Austria."

"I saw at once that Dembinski had not the least sympathy with the Reds, and thence gathered that he was not on particularly good terms with Kossuth. The Turks, he said, had behaved nobly. For them, in their weak state, to stand out against the menacing demand of Austria, backed by Russia, was a wonderful proof of energy."

"His residence at Kutayah, as far as the lodging and living went, was satisfactory enough. But the place was a desert—a yellow treeless land, glaring drearily, and drying up the heart."

"I asked him if he had seen Longworth. Yes, Longworth had been through the whole latter part of the war. He himself had received a grazing wound from a ball on the top of the right shoulder at Sregeid, which made the blood rush to his head; when Longworth approached and took him in his arms out of the mêlée. He had a great beard, he said, and was as cool before the fire of the infantry, which was playing on them then hot, as if he had been smoking a narghileh in his tent. Longworth was now writing the history of the war."

"The Reds here at Paris wanted to fete him, and offered him a banquet and ovation through Charles Lagrange, but he declined the compliment. He had lived for many years quietly in France, respecting the hospitality afforded to him. He knew that such an ovation as the democratic party contemplated could not fail of giving umbrage to the Government. He was grateful to them for their good opinion and well wishes, and felt highly complimented by their appreciating his services to the democratic cause. But the fact was, that his exertions

as a soldier had been dictated by an ardent love for his country rather than any peculiar political tendencies, and he thought that to accept this compliment would expose him to misinterpretation, and exhibit him in the light of a political agitator, whereas he had now but one wish, which was to live in quiet and retirement. He, therefore, with all gratitude, declined the proffered ovation."

"The General smiled to me and said:—'He thought, because I had fought for the liberation of my country that I was a demagogue. I have no feeling of hostility to the democratic party, but I would rather not be intimate with them. But, although I feel that the French can do nothing for us, I have every reason to feel friendly towards the French. I have been brought up among them. I have fought under French colours. I had three brothers in the imperial army. I know they are brave soldiers—none face the enemy's fire with greater courage. But they will never do anything towards a just solution of the galling and unnatural complications of Europe. They will never, in my lifetime at least, have sufficient freedom of arms themselves to be of any service to us or to our cause. Therefore I stand aloof from all parties here. I have been to pay my respects to the President. I expressed my thanks to him for the civil treatment which I had received at the hands of General Aupick, at Constantinople. He shook hands with me very cordially, and told me that he should endeavour to render my stay in Paris as pleasant as possible. He talked of giving a review in honour of me. But why should I go and spend a louis-d'or for horse hire to figure as a pendant to General Narvaez on the other side of the President. The inference would be that I was a vain and servile man, fond of shows, vanities, and compliments. No; I wish to live here during my short stay quiet and unnoticed, the object of demonstrations to neither party. I do not count on ostentation at the side of persons in power, nor do I wish to expose them to the suspicion of earning a little cheap popularity by paying attentions to a known martyr in the cause of freedom.'

"It was known already at the Elysée that the Mountain had offered me an ovation. Prince Czartoryski was charged to dissuade me from accepting it. I told the Prince the facts, and begged him to state them as they occurred. An idea seemed to have been formed in that quarter (the Elysée) that my presence at Paris might become a source of disorder and annoyance to the Government. I wished to set them at ease on that score. I said that I had lived in France eighteen years under Louis Philippe, and the only opposition I had made to the Government during that period was to decline the pension offered to me as a Polish refugee."

"He was surprised at being recognized in Paris by strangers. A person had come up to him as he was walking in the Palais Royal, and seized his hand with a gesture of enthusiasm. 'Voilà le brave Général Dembinski! Voilà le terreur des aristos, l'épée et le bras de la démocratie, l'espoir de l'Europe démocratique et sociale.' The general, with a polite smile, returned gently with his soft palm the pressure of the rough convulsive grasp, and thanking the republican for his warm recognition added, 'Chut; mon ami; point de démonstration, déjà on nous écoute: voilà un sergent de ville qui s'approche de nous; je suis sûr que vous ne voudriez pas exposer un agent général à la honte d'être mis en déroute par un agent de police.' My friend took the hint, and muttering against the gremlin policeman, passed on. *Sic me servavit Apollo.*"

PROTESTANTISM AND POPEY.

Apparently the Catholics had great hopes of the accession of Sir Robert Peel. His speech on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill has evoked a sharp commentary from an old acquaintance, Monsiur Luquet, Bishop of Hésébon, and apostolic nuncio in Switzerland, at the time of the war of the Sonderbund. The bishop reproaches Sir Robert for the disrespect he has shown to that religion which he is said so much to have affected while at Berne. The bishop remembers a conversation "on the great question of the Christian verity" with Sir Robert, then Mr. Peel. "I recollect," he writes, "that after having, I do not say sounded the depths, but only commenced a discussion on this point, the consciousness of the truth which I laid before you agitated you profoundly, and you uttered to me those words which I shall never forget:—'Let me alone, let me alone; don't talk to me any more about that; you will make me a Catholic.' (Laissez-moi, laissez-moi; ne me parlez plus de cela, vous me voudriez Catholique.)" The bishop intimates very distinctly that the aggression of Pius IX. is the same as that of Gregory I. "For the freemen of England the single but ardent desire of Pius IX., as of all of us, is to break in pieces the chains under which, in the name of liberty, Protestantism crushes your souls." He flatly contradicts the assertions made by Sir Robert relative to the war of the Sonderbund.

The Vicar of Leeds and thirty-nine other clergymen of that borough have signed an address to the Bishop of Ripon expressing their opinions relative to the "unhappy secession" of the clergymen who lately officiated at St. Saviour's, at which neither the vicar nor his co-signatories are at all surprised. They trust that those clergymen hereafter to be licensed to that church "will not countenance the introduction of unauthorized ceremonies, a morbid appetite for which has so manifestly tended, among other things, to lead men to the corrupt worship of the Church of Rome;" and they express their determination "neither by excess nor defect to break in on the uniformity or relax the authority of ritual ob-

services." It unfortunately happens that Dr. Pusey and the Rev. C. Marriott are the patrons of this celebrated church. Dr. Pusey has been in Leeds preaching against his old friend Father Newman. Meanwhile Mr. Lewthwaite's church has been inspected by the Reverend T. Dayrell, the rural dean. The altar rails and reading desk have been restored to their former places; while the large oak candlesticks and big candles have been sold outright!

Converts, or as they are called in certain circles, perverts to Catholicity, make a show when their names are marshalled down the column of a newspaper. The *Catholic Standard* presents such an array. Some, like the five Leeds clergymen, have long been suspected, and their conversion causes no surprise. Others, not known to the public, seem to have stepped off from the last resting-place of Protestantism, like Mr. Hope, Q.C., and Miss Scott, late Abbess of the Perth Protestant Convent; and others interest us from associations, like Lady Peat, the niece of Sir Walter Scott. Altogether, no less than eleven clergymen have recently taken the fatal leap: among them being Archdeacon Manning; the Reverend J. H. Jerrard; the Reverend Mr. Harper, of the Proprietary Chapel, Finsbury; the Reverend H. Bedford, curate of Christ Church, Hoxton; the Reverend A. R. Johnstone, who was received by his former tutor, the well-known Mr. Morris; and the Reverend E. Coffin, late curate to that brother of the Bishop of Oxford, who is now a convert. Besides these, the *Catholic Standard* naïvely tells us, "that five members of Dr. Pusey's conventional establishment in the Regent's-park, which is patronised by the Bishop of London, have been received into the Church of Christ; and that several other conversions are likely to be hastened by Dr. Pusey's disingenuousness, especially in his long and laboured reply to Mr. Dodsworth and Mr. Maskell."

Amidst this shower of converts and reported converts, there is one consolation. Mr. Wegg Prosser, M.P., dating from the Carlton, has taken the pains "to present his compliments to the editor of the *Daily News*, and requests that he will have the goodness to correct the statement which was copied from other papers, to the effect that Mr. Wegg Prosser had joined the Church of Rome!"

Mrs. Jerningham, of Plymouth, complains that two of her children were forcibly taken from her lately, during the night or at an early hour in the morning, and lodged by her husband in the convent at Taunton. She has sent a letter to the Honourable Craven Berkeley, stating all the facts connected with the "abduction"; and in order to get the children out of the care of Miss Jerningham, the Lady Abbess of the Taunton Nunnery, it is intended to take immediate steps to make them wards in Chancery.

Henry of Exeter has been good enough to favour the Archbishop of Canterbury with a long epistle in reply to the address and letter received from Sir George Grey through the Archbishop. Dr. Philpotts examines the address to her Majesty. He finds fault with the use of the phrase "a sacramental system" as unbecoming; he defends the practice of venerating in an "exaggerated" way the chancel, and he hopes that the noble and gentle signers of the lay address will, on second thought, be at "all times anxious to testify their humble thankfulness for God's abundant bounty to themselves, by making the decoration of his house—and especially of the more sacred part of his house—bear some due proportion to the magnificence which they have no scruple in exhibiting in their own mansions." He quotes Bishop Beveridge in extenuation of "rood-screens," deems "crosses" unauthorized if removable, and will by no means disallow them if "attached to buildings, or wrought into cloths or other furniture;" "candlesticks" he "dares not condemn," though he does not use them in his own chapel, seeing that they are to be found on the holy table of "every Royal Chapel," in episcopal chapels, in cathedrals, and at the university chapels; whether the use of "tapestry" ought to be officially prohibited he will not say, but he cannot conceive that either "crosses," "candlesticks," or "tapestry" tend—much less are intended—to bring back into the church the ideas of "altar or sacrifice." "Intoning" he leaves as "the law of the Church" left it, "to the discretion of the minister."

"With regard to 'the adoption of auricular confession, penance, and absolution,' I deem it impossible to speak, as the address speaks—namely, as if they were distinctly parts of the 'Romish system.' On the contrary, duly practiced, they are not only in accordance with the teaching of the ancient Church, but they have also the express authority of our own Reformed Church, as edifying means of grace, and as blessed with our Lord's promise of His Spirit going with His ministers in dispensing them."

But he holds worthy of all reprobation those who affirm that these "holy ordinances" are necessary to salvation. This remarkable letter is printed in the appendix of a long pastoral just issued from the palace of Exeter. The bishop is about to revive the diocesan synod, and obtain, if possible, the adhesion of his clergy to the formula, "I acknowledge one baptism for the remission of sins."

Father Gavazzi is likely to have a rival. The Paris papers state that the celebrated preacher Père Ra-

vignan, of the Society of Jesuits, is preparing to leave Paris after the Easter holidays to proceed to London, where he will preach during the period the Great Exposition is to remain open.

We have heard, on what we consider to be good authority, that an application has been made, by a gentleman professing to be properly empowered, for seats in Dr. Cumming's chapel, for the use of the Duke of Norfolk.—*Nottingham Mercury*.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

As the to-be memorable 1st of May approaches the activity at the Crystal Palace, and the excitement of the public, proportionately increase. The demand for season tickets is very great, and upwards of eleven thousand, it is said, have already been purchased. Queen Victoria will open this industrial tournament of all nations in person, but the public will not be admitted till one o'clock; and the lady patronesses of Almack's intend to commence the season with a grand ball on that night. The shops of London have been brightened up for the occasion, and the hair-cutter who now occupies the palace of Cardinal Wolsey has bedizened the whole front of his house with blue and white and crimson and gold.

Within the Crystal Palace much remains to be completed. But the work goes on so spiritedly, and the superintendence is so energetic, that there is little doubt the dawn of the 1st of May will see all in readiness. Captain Dickenson overlooks the British half, and Captain Owen the foreign half, of the building. The foreign exhibitors have been surprisingly industrious. Most of their fittings have been brought over ready made, and they are run up with marvellous rapidity. Each nation has its separate commissioner, and these commissioners are men of ability; each compartment has its own band of workmen, imported for the occasion; and thus almost all the methods of working in Europe are seen, and nearly all its languages spoken side by side. There are 15,000 contributors, little less than one-half of whom are foreigners.

The arrangements are said to be very perfect, and the proceedings have been characterized by order, energy, and economy. But this is less surprising when we reflect that it is a consequence of the coöperation upon the grandest scale of the most eminent among our men of science, and the most skilful among our myriads of artisans. Only two lives have been hitherto lost throughout the whole period of the erection; and not more than 2000 workmen have ever been employed at one time.

Amidst this scene of bustle without disorder, the Royal Commissioners come and go, and the Queen herself, unannounced and almost unattended, appears on the scene. There is always an idle crowd without, as there is ever an active crowd within. Not the least remarkable project connected with the Exposition is the contemplated *Catalogue* actually being prepared by Messrs. Spicer and Clowes, upon which twenty-five distinguished men are employed.

The correspondent of the *Standard* states that M. Baroche has communicated to Lord Normanby certain documents which will give the English Government an insight into the designs of the French refugees in London during the coming Exposition. To this police-rumour we may oppose the protest of the refugees published in the *Leader* of the 5th of April.

It would seem that Ministers are not entirely free from alarm respecting the probabilities of a disturbance during the Great Exposition, or of damage being done to our military stores at Woolwich. We quote the *Times* :—

"Notwithstanding the pretended authoritative contradiction that was given in some quarters to the statement made about five weeks ago, that an additional regiment of cavalry would be added to the garrison at Woolwich during the time the Exhibition in Hyde-park was open, that fact is now established beyond doubt, as the 17th Lancers will arrive at Woolwich on the 29th and 30th of the present April, and 1st of May, from Dublin. The regiment is about 360 strong, and is composed of six troops, and will march from Liverpool to Woolwich in detachments of two troops, arriving here on the three successive days abovementioned. The troop of Royal Horse Artillery at present in the West-square is ordered to move to the East-square, and three troops will occupy the space previously used for two troops. The sergeants of the Royal Marines of the Woolwich division, not company sergeants, have been directed to look out for accommodation out of barracks, as their present quarters will be required for other troops. It is still expected, as was originally stated, that the Rifle Brigade will occupy a part of the Royal Marine barracks; and as there would not be sufficient room for the whole, 400 of the Rifles will be stationed at the Tower of London. At all events preparations are making at the Tower for the accommodation of additional troops. Eighteen additional sentries have been ordered to do duty at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, which will require fifty-four additional gunners of the Royal Artillery to be detached daily from the barracks for the protection of the Arsenal. Commanding officers have also been informed that it will be necessary to restrict the leave of absence usually granted to the men of the Royal Artillery to two men for each company, and that leave be only granted to them on Saturday or Sunday evenings, and then only to eleven o'clock at night."

REMOVAL OF THE POOR.

Among the measures *promised by Government*, this session, is one of Mr. Baines's, to amend the Law of Settlement. We shall see whether Anti-Popery agitators and party intrigues will leave Ministers time to attend to the Poor Law; but how cruelly needed the reform is we might learn from a single instance, described by a correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser*. The writer, who had been a relieving officer under the Poor Law, was an Enumerator for the late census; and he gives one striking class of facts, illustrated by his notes, for a very small district :—

"Number of occupied houses, 129; separate occupiers of rooms, 494; total number of persons, 1,588. Number of heads of families born in the parish, 118; number of heads of families born out of the parish, 409.

"The 118 poor families, of course, have an undoubted claim in the event of their requiring relief, but what is to become of the 409?"

"I will endeavour to show—First, I obtained admissions from as many as 34 of these poor persons, that they were already in receipt of relief. From a further calculation which I made, I found that about 60 more would form the proportion of the rated inhabitants of the 129 houses, although so poor themselves that it would be a question whether they were in so good circumstances as those who were in the actual receipt of relief; I say 60 rated inhabitants, because the majority of the houses were either let out in tenements, or the rates were paid by the landlords. To this number I would add, say 55 (heads of families), who, under the provisions of 9 and 10 Vic., c. 66, August 25, 1846 (known as the Removal, or Five Years' Residence Act), would, in the event of their applying for relief, be found irremovable, though not settled. And here I would challenge any parochial lawyer to point out what chance there is now for a labouring man to claim any settlement except the accidental and distant one of his birth.

"Thus we have the enormous number of 270 industrious heads of families, mostly possessed of large families, inhabitants of only four streets (for that was the extent of my district), out of this huge metropolis, who would upon the first application for a loaf of bread at the workhouse, should they need it (and how frequently do they not?) be subject to the hardship, cruelty, and injustice of a forcible removal from their homes and the scene of their labour. What country but our own could produce such a law?"

THE PROGRESS OF ADULTERATION.

The last investigations of the *Lancet* on the subject of adulterations have been directed to mustard, flour, and bread, and the facts are such as to show the importance of the inquiries undertaken. With regard to mustard, it has been ascertained that the article is scarcely ever to be obtained genuine, whatever may be the price paid for it. Out of forty-two samples purchased indiscriminately, the whole were adulterated with immense quantities of wheaten flour, highly coloured with turmeric, the specimens in tinful packages, and labelled "Fine Durham mustard," or "double superfine," containing, with the exception of much husk, scarcely anything else. In connection with bread and flour the conclusions arrived at were unexpected. Out of forty-four samples of wheat-flour (including several of French and American) purchased in all quarters of the metropolis, not a single instance was detected of admixture with any other farina, or of the presence of spurious matters of any kind. It is admitted, therefore, that millers and corn-dealers are somewhat maligned. As respects bread, however, the results were not so favourable. Although its adulteration with alum is an offence liable to a penalty of £20, this material was found in every one of the samples examined, the objects for which it is used being to give bad flour the white appearance of the best, and to enable the bread made from it to retain a larger proportion of water, so as to gain in weight. The number of samples was twenty-four, and in ten of these the quantity was very considerable, while in all cases it was such as to be injurious to health, the operation of the drug being to interfere with the activity of the digestive functions. This article of adulteration, however, appears to be the only one generally employed in bread, neither potato, nor any other inferior farinaceous matter, nor carbonate or sulphate of lime being found—an improved state of affairs, which is most probably owing to the cheapness of flour caused by free trade. At the same time an examination of the weight of bread as delivered at houses shows that upon an average there is a deficiency of from two and a half to three ounces in every quarter loaf.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT.

Levi Harwood and James Jones were executed according to law, on the morning of the 16th, in the presence of an immense crowd. Jones, whose real name is Burbridge, made a confession before leaving his cell, which corroborated the statement of Hiram Smith in the main. There are two points illustrative of the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence in his confession. The first, that the "token" sworn to on the trial as having been stolen from the vicarage was given him in change for sixpence at a public-house; the second, that Mrs. Hollett was mistaken as to the man who held her being Levi Harwood, since it was Jones himself. Both men died what is called "game," but not desperate.

Whilst the execution at Horse-monger-lane was proceeding, Mary Ann Keefe, a woman addicted to such

proceedings, deliberately lifted up the dress of Mrs. Harriet Harding, took her purse containing £2. 2s. 6d. from her pocket, and ran away. She was captured by a police-sergeant and committed for trial.

An aggravated case of criminal assault is reported to have occurred last week at the house of a widow lady of property, Mrs. Samuels, City-terrace, City-road. She had a servant, aged sixteen, Elizabeth Davey, who attracted the notice of Joseph Samuels, the widow's son. In giving her evidence before Mr. Arnold, she related how the young man had taken trifling liberties with her ever since she came to the house, about three weeks ago; that he had bought her a gown, which she refused; that on Saturday night, on going to her room, he took away the key and made an attempt to kiss her, which she resisted, when he assaulted her so violently that she lost her senses. On awakening from sleep, or stupor, in the morning, she descended to the kitchen in a shocking state, and with her dress all torn down the back. Her mistress scolding her for getting up late, she told Mrs. Samuels in general terms of the violent conduct of her son. She was ordered to fetch the milk. She went straight to her grandmother and told her story. The evidence of the poor girl was corroborated by that of the surgeon; and, though Mrs. Samuels was examined to invalidate the testimony of Elizabeth Davey, who was severely cross-examined by Mr. Clarkson, her testimony was not shaken. To complete the medical evidence a remand of one week was ordered, and Joseph Samuels admitted to bail.

It appears that chloroform was used to stifle the cries of Harriet Newman, the young woman whose sufferings were detailed last week. When Mr. Yardley wished her to describe the smell of the handkerchief passed over her face, she said it was a very unpleasant smell, and caused a sensation as if she were choking. All manner of things appeared before her eyes, and her sight left her. There was also a ringing noise in her ears. Mr. Lewis asked, on Saturday, for another remand, as the inquiries of the police had been hitherto unsuccessful. The prisoner was remanded in default of bail. The only new fact elicited is, that the three men Miss Newman saw in the house, appeared to her like "well-dressed gentlemen, and much above the rank of the prisoner."

Marlybone workhouse seems lately to have been given over to the paupers. Two able-bodied fellows were charged with having stolen a handkerchief. One Briggs said he bought it of Dance, and Dance averring, that he found it "in his perambulations over the house, seeking after bits of bread." The master stated, that the "able-bodied vagabonds had broken down the door of their department and burnt it!" The guardians propose to have a "kind of internal police," for the restoration of "order."

A fiercer insurrection broke out on April 1, in the East London workhouse. For some reason unexplained, the female inmates, while at dinner, suddenly commenced showering potatoes, plates, pots, pannikins, knives, forks, old shoes, and broken pails upon the head of the master, who retreated before this culinary tempest to his own house. The insurgents, having driven off the master, broke 240 squares of glass, and five dozen of plates, and did other damage. One of them declared she would be master, and it was not until the police arrived and drew their truncheons, that the riot was put an end to. Five young women were tried on Saturday for this riot, and being found guilty, one was sentenced to eight months, and each of the others to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

Elizabeth Richardson was living servant to Mr. Jackson, of Clifton-street, Finsbury. On Sunday night she was supposed to have gone to bed as usual. Something, however, induced Mr. Jackson to go into the kitchen, where he found the girl beating herself about the head with a hammer, the blood trickling down her face and staining her clothes. She was brought before Mr. Coombe on a charge of attempted suicide, and remanded for a week. Disappointed love is supposed to have thus temporarily deranged her mind.

Mr. Eaton, the master of St. Pancras workhouse, has been accused by one of the inmates, named Eliza Smith, of having carried her in a cab to a private house and forcibly committed a capital assault. The charge was denied, and the denial corroborated by the evidence of the master of the Hampstead Union, who proved that Mr. Eaton left Hampstead at a quarter to eight, and the porter, who declared that he arrived at St. Pancras about half-past eight. The case was sent before the Clerkenwell Police Court by order of the board. Mr. Eaton appeared before Mr. Coombe on Wednesday, and though remanded for a week, the evidence seems sufficiently strong to make it probable that he will be committed to take his trial.

The Douglasses, who have achieved a name in the annals of swindling, have been found guilty before the Recorder, and sentenced, the father to twelve, and the sons to three months' imprisonment. The defence set up was, that they were persons of good family and expectations, and had intended to pay their debts. But the fraudulent intention was too plain, and the Recorder inexorable.

Sarah Collins was committed on Thursday to take her trial for the wilful murder of her illegitimate child, by drowning it in the Regent's canal; and another young woman, named Mary Ann Coster, was also committed for drowning her child, also illegitimate, in a pail of dirty water.

John Isaacs, the captain of the desperate band of Sussex burglars, was apprehended at Frome, in Somersetshire, on Friday last, brought before the magistrates at Tunbridge Wells on Thursday, and committed for the burglary at the house of the Misses Farncombe, near Uckfield, in December last.

The serious crime of criminal assault upon women and children seems on the increase. Three young men, Henry Young, George Wood, and W. Swan, were committed on Saturday, at Ilford, for the violation of Eliza Moore, and one C. Pavitt as being accessory. She had

been drugged by them. The poor girl was so distressed in mind that she had attempted suicide by drowning.

At the little village of Rosemarket, near Haverford-west, on Saturday week there were great demonstrations of joy, broaching of ale barrels, and flaming of bonfires. Mr. Lort Phillips was the giver of the feast, in celebration of his taking possession of the estates of the late Sir W. O. Barlow. When the festival was over, a jovial farmer, named Stevens, who had lingered to take a parting glass, left the "New Inn" with a friend for his home. They had barely proceeded twelve yards on their journey when Stevens received a tremendous blow, which felled him to the ground, and he never spoke afterwards. He lingered in the most excruciating agony until the following day, when he died. A man named Jones had been observed loitering around the "New Inn," and he had waylaid Mr. Stevens, apparently with intent to kill him. Jones was captured, and the jury have returned a verdict of wilful murder against him.

Ignorance and crime but too often go hand in hand. A young man poisoned himself last week at Lincoln at a resort of the profligate of both sexes. There is nothing very unusual in the act, but its attendant circumstances are very significant and not at all creditable to the city of Lincoln, where such ample provision is made for the salvation of souls. The suicide was only twenty-four, his mistress was but twenty-one; the witnesses were twenty-one and twenty-two. The girl who kept the house was twenty-two. Neither of these witnesses knew the nature of an oath, and one only could read "a little." The state of the county is shown by the fact that, according to the evidence of the druggist who sold the poison, "there is a greater demand for opium and laudanum in Lincolnshire than in any other county in England." The jury returned the barbarous verdict of *felo de se*. The mother of the self-destroyer fainted on the pavement when the verdict was given, and possession of the body was refused.

A chemist at Eastwood, near Nottingham, is asked to sell arsenic for the purpose of destroying "mice and rats" on a Sunday morning, about a month ago. Again, on the 13th instant, another chemist is applied to upon a similar pretext. On the 20th March, a man named John Barber, who has been ill for some time, suddenly dies. An inquest is held on the body, suspicion falls on his wife, and a man named Ingram, said to be her paramour. The wife had persuaded her brother to purchase the poison. Mrs. Barber, and Ingram, her paramour, were at once arrested; and the inquest has resulted in their committal for wilful murder.

Mr. Thomas Trench Cooke, late Mr. T. Trench, of the county of Kildare, committed suicide on Wednesday week. He rose early in the morning, and, wrapt in his dressing-gown, retired to his library, where he was found, stretched forward on a table, the left arm extended, a bloodstained razor firmly grasped in the hand, and the throat cut deeply and fatally. Though the body was warm, life was entirely extinct. The coroner, Dr. Hayes, of Naas, held an inquest in the afternoon, verdict insanity. Mr. Cooke was aged about sixty-five. He has left a widow, one son, and four daughters.

The authorities of Kirkdale prison received on Wednesday a reprieve for Bridget Lyons, who was found guilty of the murder of Peggy Fahy, at Warrington, on the ground that she was not directly implicated in the commission of the crime. No respite has arrived for her husband, Patrick Lyons, whose execution is fixed for the 26th instant.

There is strong evidence that Maria Clark, who buried her child alive, and whose real name is Shulver, is insane. On her trial she denied all knowledge of persons with whom she had been at service; but on being confronted with them in prison, at once knew them and burst into tears. Her insanity was, indeed, so evident, that petitions were written out and signed on Sunday last by great numbers, including the mayor, eight magistrates, and twenty-nine members of the corporation.

A FILIAL ABDUCTION.

A lady, whose name is unknown, but who is eighty years old, "possessed of considerable property," and on the point of being married, has been residing for some time in St. Mary's-road, Canonbury-square. Another lady lived in the same house, also "elderly." On Friday week these two ladies went out to take a walk before dinner, and were walking quietly through Canonbury-square when cab No. 1025 drove up, a young lady opened the door, leapt on to the pavement, and, being powerful, seized the would-be married lady, lifted her into the cab, and dashed away.

Now it happened that the lady so carried off had a daughter living in Belgium, and she it was who, on hearing of her mother's intended marriage, had hastened to England and taken this forcible way of coming by at least her mother's person, if not her property. The dutiful daughter thus abducted her parent on the ground that she was mad; an accusation to which she was apparently liable; for the question of the soundness of her intellect had been "four times investigated," always with a decision in favour of her sanity. Of course the parties with whom she had been living, as well as her betrothed, were in "a state of great excitement," and in this state they appeared before Mr. Tyrwhitt, who said he could do nothing for them. They left the court with the determination of applying to the judge at Serjeants'-inn for a *habeas corpus*, and get the old lady back again, if possible, to the classic retreats of Canonbury.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen and Prince Albert went to her Majesty's Theatre on Saturday evening. In the course of the evening the Prince went to the St. James's Theatre to witness the representation of the *Merchant of Venice* by amateur performers, for the benefit of the Printers' Pension Society. The Queen held a Court and Privy Council, at Buckingham Palace, on Monday. At the Court the Archbishop of Canterbury presented an address

to the Queen on Church Extension. Mr. W. P. Wood, Solicitor-General, and Mr. G. J. Turner, Vice-Chancellor, had the honour of Knighthood conferred upon them.

The Queen and Prince Albert paid a visit to the Duke of Devonshire on Saturday, at his mansion in Piccadilly. Her Majesty had never previously seen the interior of this magnificent edifice, and the noble duke, having received an intimation of her intention, caused the necessary preparations to be made for the reception of the Queen, and Saturday was appointed for the visit to take place. They arrived at a few minutes before two o'clock. The Queen was received, on alighting from her carriage, by the Duke of Devonshire, who conducted her through the entrance-hall and up the grand marble staircase to the ballroom, the magnificent paintings on the walls and decorations of which were inspected by her Majesty and the Prince. The royal party made a tour of the suite of apartments, and were at length conducted to the grand saloon, where a most recherche déjeuner had been prepared. A few distinguished members of the aristocracy had been invited to meet the Queen at the déjeuner, among whom were the Duke of Wellington, Lord and Lady John Russell, the Duchess of Sutherland and Lady Constance Leveson Gower, the Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis and Marchioness of Breadalbane, the Marchioness of Waterford, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Marquis and Marchioness of Douglas, the Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Clementine Villiers, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl and Countess Granville, the Earl and Countess Grey, the Earl of Carlisle, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscountess Jocelyn, Viscount and Viscountess Canning, Sir Augustus Clifford, Sir William Somerville, and Mr. Erskine. The interior of the mansion was very tastefully ornamented with a profusion of the choicest flowers from the conservatories at Chiswick and Chatsworth. The Queen and Prince Albert took their departure shortly before four o'clock.—*Abridged from the Morning Post.*

The Queen has given £250 to the "Queen's College, London."

On Monday and Tuesday the customary bounties were issued to the aged and meritorious poor at the Almonry, in Whitehall, under the direction of the Lord High Almoner and the Sub-Almoner; and on Maunday Thursday, the ancient and royal charities were distributed to thirty-two aged men and thirty-two aged women, with the usual formalities, in Whitehall Chapel.

Lord Bury (son of the Earl of Albemarle) is about to discharge the functions of private secretary—without salary—to Lord John Russell, in the place of Mr. W. B. Grey, M.P. for Tynemouth, lately appointed one of the secretaries of the Poor-law Board.

Miss Talbot attended the *soirée* given by the Countess of Jersey on Friday night, in company with the Countess Newburgh. She is a visitor at the residence of the Lord Chancellor and Lady Truro, and all her proceedings are closely watched by the Chancellor, who seems determined that no undue influence shall be exercised towards her. The case of this lady, which has excited so much attention, is likely, it is said, to receive a very happy and legitimate solution. It is currently rumoured that Miss Talbot is about to be married to Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, M.P. for Horsham, second son of the Duke of Norfolk, Hereditary Earl Marshal, and Premier Peer of England. His lordship holds the office of Vice-Chamberlain to the Queen, and is in his thirty-fourth year; is heir to a property in Devonshire of the value of £25,000 per annum, so that the £80,000 would not be thrown away. It, perhaps, need scarcely be added that Lord Edward is a Roman Catholic.—*Standard.*

Miss Fenella Fitzhardinge Berkeley, daughter of Rear-Admiral Berkeley, M.P., and Captain Henry Armistead, of the Life Guards, son of Colonel Armistead, late of the Grenadier Guards, were married on Saturday last at St. Martin's Church, Charing Cross. The ceremony was performed by the Reverend Mr. Molyneux, and the bride given away by Lord Fitzhardinge. After breakfast the happy couple departed to spend the honeymoon at Broomhill Bank, Tonbridge Wells, the seat of Colonel Armistead. The bride is eighteen years of age and the bridegroom twenty-five.

Lord Grosvenor, the Honourable Leveson Gower, and Mr. Egerton, who are at present travelling in India, have been received on a visit by the King of Oude.

It is said that the office of Vice-Chancellor of the county palatine of Lancaster, vacant by the promotion of Mr. Page Wood, will be conferred on Mr. Headlam, of the Chancery Bar.

The Reverend J. Garbett, M.A., professor of poetry in the University of Oxford, and rector of Clayton, Sussex, has been advanced to the archdeaconry of Chichester, vacant by the resignation of the Reverend H. E. Manning.

We perceive that in the course of the present month, the eminent German lecturer, Professor Kinkel, proposes to commence, in London, a course of lectures upon the History and present position of the Drama in Europe.

Our readers will remember that Mr. Berkeley in his "charge" against the Yeomanry in the House of Commons, alluded to a Captain, not Shoot but Shute, who had command of the Bedfordshire troop of Yeomanry during the Bristol riots of 1831. This allusion has been construed by the gallant captain into an imputation on his "personal courage," and he demanded an explanation. Mr. Berkeley replied in a manner not satisfactory to Captain Shute, whereupon that gentleman rushed up to London and wrote another letter. To this Mr. Berkeley again replied:—"I expressed my belief that you were the gallant leader of a miserably small number of gallant men. I am not aware, therefore, that I am called upon to make further admissions of your personal courage, which I have never impeached." This was held by the warlike captain to be satisfactory, and the whole affair ended peacefully.

From the amount already collected towards a fund for a testimonial to Mr. Rushton, the late lamented Liver-

pool magistrate, whose family are left in rather straitened circumstances, it is fully expected that the sum will shortly reach £10,000.

A company of gentlemen met together on Monday, in the rooms of the Royal Society of Literature, to devise a public testimonial to the merits of Mr. W. Jerdan, late editor of the *Literary Gazette*, which post he occupied for twenty-three years. It was determined to raise a subscription for the purpose of rendering Mr. Jerdan's declining years more comfortable than they might otherwise be; and a committee was formed for this purpose, containing amongst literary men the names of Bulwer, Dickens, Hallam, Thackeray, Monckton Milnes, Douglas Jerrold, Leigh Hunt, Forster, and Bell; among artists, Maclellan, Stanfield, Barry, and Croikshank; in science, Maclellan, Forbes, Grove, Captain Smyth, Francis Ainsworth, and others, with a good sprinkling of nobility and members of Parliament. Joseph Arden, Esq., was appointed treasurer, and Thomas Wright, Esq., and John Shillinglaw, Esq., undertook the duties of honorary secretaries.

Several letters of Edmund Keen's have been sold lately at high prices. In one of them, presumed to have been written immediately after his failure in Henry V., occurs this passage:—"My only consolation, in this extreme of misery, is that it was neither from want of attention to my duties." "I conceived myself invulnerable; mind cannot be directed as I have proved in this last, most destructive issue, but want of memory is not want of heart." In another, dated March 9, 1830, written on the same sad occasion, he says:—"Fight for me. I have no resources in myself. Mind is gone and body is hopeless." "Memory, the first of goddesses, has forsaken me." "The soul leaps, the body falls." It may be interesting to notice that a day or two after this melancholy event Keen played Richard III. with all his wonted vigour.

The Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, and their son the Prince de Condé, arrived at Cologne on the 9th instant, and alighted at the Royal Hotel. On the following day they embarked on board a steamer for Mentz, from whence they were to proceed to Turin by Berne, Geneva, and Mont Cenis, and arrive at Naples in Easter week. The Prince de Joinville, who accompanied them to Belgium and up the Rhine, left them at Bonn to return to England via Aachen and Rotterdam. The Prince will not again quit Claremont until the return of his brother.

The *Assemblée Nationale*, late ultra-reactionary journal, has become the property of MM. Guizot, Duchâtel, Dumon, and Salvandy. They intend to advocate the Fusion-monarchy at all risks, and monarchy of the house of Bourbon in especial.

Don Manuel Escandó and the Honourable Mr. Goodrich, "Peter Parley," the former on a financial mission from Mexico to London, arrived at Liverpool in the *Arctie* on Monday.

The Hungarian and Italian refugees in Paris gave a banquet to General Dembinski on the 14th.

The King of Prussia has sent Meyerbeer his bust in marble, executed by the celebrated Rauch, and mounted on a magnificent pedestal. The gift was accompanied by an autograph letter.—An immense musical festival is announced to take place at Lille about the middle of June next. One thousand performers of all kinds will be engaged. The town has subscribed 60,000*fr.*, and the wealthy inhabitants of the district have also liberally contributed.—The success of "Le Prophète" has been so great in Germany that it has been produced in more than thirty different theatres.

The opening of the Holy Week was solemnized on Sunday, at Notre Dame, by the Archbishop of Paris; and the ancient reliques of the true cross, the crown of thorns, and nails, were carried in procession. All houses, omnibuses, and stalls were adorned with sprigs of box, which replaces in the north the symbolic palm. In the south the olive is used.

Letters from Dresden, dated April 6, state that on the day previous the inauguration of the railway from Dresden to Prague had been celebrated with much ceremony.

The *Genoa Gazette* announces that some cases of a malignant disease have appeared in that city and neighbourhood. The authorities have given orders to adopt proper precautions to prevent its propagation.

A conspiracy has been discovered in Nepal, the object of which was to murder General Jung Bahadur. The conspirators, who were his own father and brother, endeavoured to gain over the army, but, as the general is a great favourite with the soldiers, the plot failed.

On a dark night, in the midst of the broad river Hoogley, the Buckinghamshire, one of the largest East India men, having on board a body of troops and several civilians, was found to be on fire. The pumps were instantly set to work, and tons of water thrown upon the flames only seemed to add to their intensity. In this state it was determined to run her ashore. Signal guns were fired. The ship floated along with its pyramids of flame, gradually driving the living mass into a smaller space, when a steamer came in a critical moment, and the great majority were saved. Captain Macgregor was the last to leave the blazing wreck, which flamed away for two nights and days. Several lives and £120,000 worth of property were destroyed.

Letters in the New York journals announce that the United States Cabinet has arranged a new postal plan with Canada.

The latest accounts from America state that large numbers of passengers to the Crystal Palace were about to leave New York; few berths were vacant in the steamship Canada, from Boston, on the 9th, and the Baltic, from New York, on the 16th instant. It is stated that several leaders of the Irish Directory in New York were among the intended voyagers.

A reaction against the Fugitive Slave Bill has strongly set in. The Ohio Legislature has passed resolutions by a majority in favour of a repeal of the obnoxious law, or, at least, a great modification of it. The denial of juries to

slaves put upon their trial has been condemned in a very emphatic manner. In addition to this expression of feeling from one of the most important states of the Union, a state convention for Massachusetts (without respect of party) has been called, to assemble in Boston on the 8th of April, to express the feelings of that state in favour of the repeal of the Fugitive Bill.

The "free school" principle has at length been adopted at Toronto, and the High-Church party proposed to divide the clergy reserve lands amongst all denominations of professing Christians in proportion to their numbers.

The packet-ship Washington arrived at New York on the 30th ult., with 961 passengers, making a total, including the officers and crew, of 1010 persons, the largest number, it is believed, ever conveyed across the Atlantic in a single merchant vessel. The number of emigrants who have landed at New York during the first three months of this year is 39,969.

A Select Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed to inquire into the present state and operation of the law relative to newspaper stamps; also into the law and regulations relative to the transmission of newspapers and other publications by post, and to report their opinion thereon to the House. The committee consists of the Right Honourable Milner Gibson, chairman; Messrs. Tufnell, Ker Seymour, Rich, Stafford, Cobden, and G. A. Hamilton, Sir Joshua Walsley, Sir Thomas F. Lewis, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Colonel Mure, Mr. Shafto Adair, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Sotherton, and Sir William Molesworth, with power to send for persons, papers, and records.

By order of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests the carriage drive opposite Cumberland-gate has been widened fifty feet, and a new promenade cut through the plantations.

The Junior United Service and the Army and Navy Club intend following the example of the Senior United Service in allowing foreign officers of distinction to become honorary members during the continuance of the Exhibition.

A numerous meeting of the rate-payers of St. Sepulchre's parish was held in the vestry room on Monday evening to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament against the Government bill for the removal of Smithfield market. The Government measure before the House was condemned as unconstitutional, got up for the purpose of centralisation, and conferring a large amount of patronage in the shape of commissioners and other officers on the existing Government. It behoved every man in the kingdom to protest against the bills, for should the invested rights of the city of London be swept away who knew but that the Government may claim the same privilege with the docks at Liverpool, or the gas works at Manchester.

Mr. Samuel Kydd lectured on Monday last at the British School-room, on "The State of the Science of Political Economy." The lecture is reported at length in the *Standard* of Thursday. He vigorously attacks the received notions of political economy, and, the *Standard* reporter says, "unequivocally" condemns free trade.

It is in contemplation, says the *Morning Herald*, to reduce the naval forces in the Mediterranean from five sail of the line to four sail of the line. Her Majesty's ship Caledonia, 120, is ordered to England to be paid off.

A return has been made to Parliament, showing that on the 1st of January last there were registered 299 steam-vessels in the United Kingdom, about one-half of which are built of iron.

The number of newspaper stamps issued in 1850 for England and Wales, according to the annual return now published, amounted to 65,741,721 of 1*d.*, and 11,684,423 of 4*d.* For Scotland the numbers are 7,643,045 of 1*d.*, and 241,264 of 4*d.*; and for Ireland, 6,302,728 of 1*d.*, and 43,358 of 4*d.* The number of London newspapers in 1850 was 169, and the number of advertisements 891,650, yielding, at the rate of 1*s.* 6*d.*, an amount of duty equal to £66,873 15*s.* The English provincial newspapers numbered 222, the number of advertisements being 875,631, and the amount of duty £65,672 6*s.* 6*d.* In Scotland the number of newspapers was 110, the number of advertisements 249,141, and the amount of duty £18,685 11*s.* 6*d.* The Irish newspapers were 102 in number, and the advertisements published by them 236,128, giving an amount of duty, at the rate of 1*s.*, equal to £11,806 8*s.*

It is said that the greater portion of the timber standing in Hainault, Epping, and Waltham forests will be cut down during the ensuing year, and the land will be enclosed, and either brought into cultivation or disposed of, as the revenues arising from them and some other Crown lands are hardly sufficient to meet the expenses incidental to their management.

Three young women, quietly working in a room on the fourth story of a large marine store and paper warehouse in Bread-street-hill, City, on Monday afternoon, were attracted by cries of fire in the street, and startlingly alarmed to find that the fire was in the room beneath them, and that it had already gained the staircase. Two instantly rushed down the burning stairs and escaped, but the third, less daring, ran up towards the roof, hoping there to find an outlet. There was none. She ran to the loophole shrieking for help. The fire was raging beneath, and death seemed inevitable. A crane projected from the wall beside the loophole, and to the crane was suspended a rope. The daring girl sprang in an instant to the rope, grasped it with both hands, and amid the cheers of the bystanders slid to the ground. The fire lasted for three hours, and nearly destroyed the warehouse wherein it originated, which with its contents were insured.

Not far from Copenhagen stands the village of Seeham. Now the grave-digger of Seeham was the slave of his wife, a man of very weak mind, and his name was Liopatar. One day he attempted to revolt, and refused to

give up some money in his possession. Ultimately he agreed to give her the money if she would help him dig a grave. They dug it together for some time, when Liopatar suddenly struck the woman a violent blow on the head with his pickaxe, and continued striking her until he had killed her. He then went to the adjoining church and rang a grand peal in honour of her death, and was about to fling himself from the tower when he bethought him that he had not rung a peal for himself. The neighbours had assembled, whilst he was thus employed, and it was in their presence that he flung himself from the tower of the church. He was so injured that he died in a few minutes after relating the circumstances of the murder and suicide. The body of the wife was found immediately after, the head being dreadfully beaten in.

A great scoundrel, with a handsome face and figure, who married a young woman of good fortune against the consent of her parents, lately murdered her at Turin. The first year was a happy one; the "wild young man" became apparently sober and exemplary; but during the second, habits of gambling and profligacy again made up his life. He squandered all his money, and threatened his wife with death unless she supplied his wants. Ten days after her confinement he shot her, and so injured his child that it has since died. Feigning madness he pretended to both stab and drown himself, and, having courage for neither, he was found where he had deposited himself on the river bank. He will unquestionably be executed.

A piece of clerical scandal has been exciting the minds of the Viennese lately. The Greek Bishop, M. Hierotheus Mutibarch, has, it seems, for some time been lodging with a lady named Gentiluomo-Spatzer, a singer of some ability. On January 13, being the Greek new year's day, there was a merry dinner party, which the bishop joined. After dinner came games, during which the lady states she went to the bishop's room, and taking his keys, unlocked the drawers, and scattered the things about the room, to make him think he had been robbed. Among the things so scattered was a packet containing 2100 florins. The lady then went out, and on returning, found the police had been summoned, and she was taken into custody. The trial, which came off on the 5th instant, ended in an acquittal; and the affair is altogether rather an odd story about a bishop, to say the least of it.

A noise like thunder was heard over the city of Temesvar, followed by a sound like a heavy fall of rain, on the 3rd instant. Every window in the city was smashed to atoms, the doors in all the houses, even those which were locked, were burst open, masses of masonry strewn the streets, and a dense mass of smoke darkened the atmosphere. The powder magazine near the Transylvanian barracks had blown up. The magazine itself, a large substantial building, is now a heap of smoking ruins. The whole roof of the barracks was blown away, the walls riddled with shells and other materials, which fell likewise into every part of the town. Legs and arms and corpses, horribly mutilated, were scattered in all directions. There has been an immense loss of life. Two captains and forty privates are reported dead. The town gates are so seriously damaged that they are unsafe. For some time after the catastrophe, shells continued to rise and explode in the air. Nearly all the inhabitants fled from the city for safety.

An extensive robbery of sixteen £30 Bank of England notes and 100 sovereigns has been discovered at the Government works at Waltham, and three men arrested on suspicion.

The High Sheriff of Suffolk is in great want of a hangman. Calcraft, the only public officer of that kind, is engaged at Taunton on Wednesday next, and required at Ipswich on the same day. Should a substitute for Calcraft not be procured, the High Sheriff will have to hang Maria Clark himself.

During the last two months the tide of emigration has been fast flowing towards the "Far West" from Ireland. Notwithstanding the great number who have already emigrated, the current of migration still continues to flow with unabated rapidity, carrying with it a large proportion of mechanics, servants, and the middle class of farmers.

A few days ago, as the railway train was proceeding from Belfast to Ballymena, a luckless horse, startled by the train, scampered in upon the line, and was almost immediately pounded into cats' meat, without the satisfaction of having upset the train, or even throwing it off the rail.

According to a letter published by the Rev. Richard Townsend, of Whitegate, county Cork, there are 35,000 persons in the poorhouses of Cork county, where there are no manufactures, and, in twelve poorhouses of Ulster there are but 3104. The price paid for breaking flax in the north of Ireland, is stated to be 1*d.* per stone; a woman will break from seven to ten stone a-day; for scutching she will get 7*d.* a stone.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK. (From the Registrar-General's Report.)

In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in London were 1042. Hence it appears that the public health, which showed much improvement in the previous week, continues in a favourable state as contrasted with the great amount of sickness that prevailed in March; but a comparison of the present return with those of ten corresponding weeks in 1841-50 proves that the mortality, which is always greater than in many parts of England, is still high for London at this period of the year. In the corresponding weeks the deaths in the metropolis rose only in three instances above 906, while the average is 918, and though raised in the ratio of probable increase of population does not exceed 1001. The deaths in the present return exhibit an increase of 41 on the corrected average. The births of 779 boys, and 757 girls, in all 1536 children, were registered in the week. In the six corresponding weeks of 1845-50, the average number was 1325.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

It is impossible to acknowledge the mass of letters we receive. Their insertion is often delayed, owing to a press of matter; and when omitted it is frequently from reasons quite independent of the merits of the communication.

Communications should always be legibly written, and on one side of the paper only. If long, it increases the difficulty of finding space for them.

All letters for the Editor should be addressed, henceforward, to 10, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

[The following appeared in our Second Edition of last week.]

Postscript.

SATURDAY, April 19.

Whether the public shall be admitted on the opening of the International Exposition while her Majesty is present is a much-disputed point. Naturally the exhibitors feel this proposed exclusion as an imputation on their loyalty. They very properly ask to be admitted as a matter both of courtesy and justice. The *Morning Chronicle*, indeed, suggests that the common reading of the ambiguous notice may be "erroneous" after all, that exhibitors will be admitted, but kept at a respectful distance from royalty, and talks about the Queen being surrounded by "her Court and People," and speaks of invitations to persons having the "customary title to admission to the Royal presence," by the Lord Chamberlain; but it also thinks that no holder of a ticket should be excluded. The *Globe* thinks it would be unjust and impolitic to exclude exhibitors; and we think so too. Perhaps the Royal Commissioners will revise the equivocal notice—in that sense.

The home news is very scanty this morning, and the papers are chiefly occupied with intelligence from abroad. In Paris politics seem to be for the moment forgotten, and the interest of the promenades of Longchamps appear to supersede questions of parties. The promenade of yesterday was favoured by delightful weather. The number of carriages, however, on account of its being the first day, was not very considerable. The President of the Republic drove up the Champs Elysées in an open carriage. Great preparations are made for keeping order along the whole line of the promenades, from the Rue Richelieu to the Place de la Concorde, the Champs Elysées, and to the Bois de Boulogne. Pickets of gendarmes, mounted and on foot, are stationed at the corners of the different streets to maintain order. The weather was somewhat threatening in the morning, but about noon it cleared up. Promenaders on foot, horseback, and in vehicles of all descriptions are thronging the Longchamps.

In Berlin the funeral of Prince Wittgenstein has been the chief topic. It took place on the 15th instant, and was attended by the King and Queen, the Royal Family, the Ministers, and the generals of the district. The deceased was Chief Kammerherr, or Chamberlain, and Chancellor of the Order of the Black Eagle. The insignia of these dignities were carried before the hearse. There was no military escort, but the body was followed by a long train of royal carriages, and those of the ambassadors of the several foreign powers. Prince Wittgenstein, it is stated, was far from wealthy, but has left a large collection of valuable articles, the gifts of crowned heads during more than half a century. No member of his family was present at the funeral.

Count Thun has not yet returned to Frankfurt; but the preparations for the resurrection of the Old Diet still go on.

The best news from Hungary is, that even the Conservatives, the men who fought and clung to the Austrian dynasty in the most disastrous days, are resisting the system of centralization by passive resistance. The Austrian Court is warned that a "revolution of despair" will be infinitely more terrible than the revolution of enthusiasm in 1848.

Henkel and Gräfe of Hesse Cassel will not be brought before a military court, but will have the benefit of a trial by jury. They are indicted for "shameless censure of Government and its measures, and violation of the respect due to the monarch;" Henkel in his *Open Letter to the Hessian Commander Haynau*, and Dr. Gräfe in a work entitled *The Constitutional Struggle in the Electorate of Hesse*.

In Italy the crowned heads are running from one court to another. The Grand Duke of Tuscany went to Naples on the 8th instant, and the King of Bavaria had arrived at Rome, where the Duke of Parma was likewise expected.

In Rome the French Cardinal Gousset has been finally installed. In the evening he gave a banquet, and stationed two bands, one Italian and the other French, on the balcony of the French Ambassador's hotel, where he held his "reception." There was a great crowd in the Piazza dei Santi Apostoli, who applauded the Italian and hissed and "whistled" at the French musicians. General Gêmeau, a man like Castellane, "equal to the occasion," resolved to sustain the honour of France. He sent out sbiri and gendarmes, who arrested all who indulged in criticism on his music. One gen-

tleman, who had been whistling to his dog to keep him away from the crowd, was walked off to prison by five French gendarmes; his dog, a fine black setter, the unconscious cause of his mishap, following him to gaol with true canine fidelity. The reigning Roman powers are disgusted with the intolerance, oppression, and persecution of the Russell Ministry!

The Turks have routed the Bosnians. On the 8th instant Omer Pasha defeated a body of 3000 rebels near Kozazoe, and advanced to Preiw. Banjaluka has been forced to pay a contribution of 1000 purses, and Gradiska of 280. Three thousand five hundred Turkish troops are advancing on Bihaç. The rebels are in full retreat. Ali Redich is at Bihaç, the fall of which is certain.

Great excitement prevailed at Boston when the Franklin left. At a late hour on the night of April 4 a fugitive slave, named Thomas Sims, was arrested while passing Endicott-street by a deputy United States marshal, assisted by members of the police and watch. He at first supposed that he was arrested for drunkenness, but the true nature of the case was soon made known, when the cry of "Kidnapper!" was raised, and the prisoner drew a knife and stabbed officer Buckman in the groin. He was, however, safely lodged in the Court-house. At about ten o'clock an Abolition lawyer, named Samuel E. Sewell, met Deputy Marshal Riley in the street, and was so violent and abusive that he was sent to the watchhouse, where he remained for an hour. Late in the night Mr. F. Webster, son of D. Webster, found a watchman ringing the bell of Stone's Chapel, and, supposing an alarm of fire had been raised by the Abolitionist in order to collect a mob, he ordered the watchman to desist. Mr. Webster attempted to drag the man from the rope, and afterwards assaulted him. The officer called for assistance, and Mr. Webster was taken to the watchhouse and thence to the gaol.

Postal arrangements of a reciprocal character have at length been perfected between the United States and the Canadas, the postage to be ten cents for half-ounce letters under 3000 miles, and fifteen cents for any distance over that.

The Protectionists of the hundred of Rochford, South Essex, held a small review yesterday. They are dissatisfied with Sir E. N. Buxton, and propose at the next election to bring in Sir W. B. Smith, who came to this meeting to tell the Southern Essex men what he thought upon the present conjuncture of affairs, and what he would do if he were elected at the next general election. Sir B. Smith of course made the speech of the day. He professed the faith of a Protectionist. He regarded the nation as sick of free trade; the Ministry as "simply a Ministry upon sufferance;" indeed, he might say, "the country was without a Ministry." His remedy was a Protectionist Cabinet under Lord Stanley. Of course Sir B. Smith considers himself a great champion of labour and the labourer. Labour is the poor man's capital. Free trade depreciated the value of that capital; and he could not understand how it was possible that the poor man, even on the average, could benefit by its depreciation. He meant to say, then, and he said it upon mature consideration, that it would be far better for the poor man at once to pay an additional penny for his loaf. On that one penny, indeed, depended the whole question. He attacked Sir James Graham as inconsistent, Lord John as faithless and a promise-breaker, Mr. Cobden as a man with whom he could not find fault, but who, nevertheless, he charged with having sought the repeal of the corn laws for his own advantage. The resolution he moved was worthy of his speech. It was as follows:—

"That this meeting, after another year's experience of the effects of free trade, views its effects with increased alarm, traces distress to this cause, and feels with deep regret that capital, from which labour derives its origin, is disappearing fast, and an era dreadful to contemplate is at hand."

Mr. Benton advised the gentlemen present to "press the principle of protection near their hearts," intimated something about a flag which had braved, &c., and—giving Stanley a majority next election. The Reverend Charles Day preached the gospel of protection also upon the text—policy of Lord Stanley. He called Mr. G. F. Young a "persevering, untiring, self-denying, and eloquent man;" praised Lord Stanhope and Mr. Cayley, said nothing about Disraeli, and concluded in favour of Lord Stanley.

On Tuesday last a most influential gathering of delegates from the various Protection Societies throughout the country took place at the Saracen's Head, Lincoln, to concert measures for securing the return of a second Protectionist member for Lindsey. Ayscough Boucherett, Esq., was called to the chair; and amongst the gentlemen present were Charles Chaplin, Esq., the Honourable A. L. Melville, the Reverend F. Peel, the Reverend H. W. Sibthorp, and deputies from Grimsby, Brigg, Barton, Caistor, Kirton, Boston, Gainsborough, Spilsby, the Isle, Horncastle, and Alford Protection Societies. The delegates present were unanimously of opinion that the electors would never submit to the election of a Free Trader; and, with quite as much unanimity, they resolved to invite James Banks Stanhope, Esq., of Revesby, to come forward as the second Protectionist candidate for the northern

division of Lincolnshire. Messrs. Boucherett, Vessey, Loft, Healey (the Isle), J. G. Stevenson, Skipworth, and Brailford were appointed a deputation to wait upon Mr. Stanhope, and on Wednesday last had an interview with that gentleman, who at once consented to accept the invitation.

Mr. Wire will not be elected for Boston unopposed. The unsuccessful candidate of so many boroughs, Mr. Freshfield, has come out to do battle for Protection. There is a great deal of excitement and squabbling. An ironmonger stuck a printed bill at his door of which the following is a copy:—"Wire sold here, but none wanted;" to which the following reply was put out:—"Boston is Westminster.—To the Wiremakers of Boston—Wanted, a Telegraphic Wire to transmit the opinions of the people of Boston to the Commons' House of Parliament; estimates to be delivered at the polling booths on Tuesday, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. The nomination will take place on Monday morning. Mr. Wire has avowed that his election would be perfectly safe if he would adopt protection, which he will not—the Bostonians being Radicals, but not Free Traders."

On Thursday workmen commenced removing the range of buildings from the south-eastern angle of Cannon-street to Laurence Pountney-lane, and thence westward, so as to effect the widening of that thoroughfare. Similar alterations were also commenced in Fetter-lane, Rolls-buildings, and vicinity, to clear a site for the new Record-office, and to prepare for the new streets which are to extend therefrom to Farringdon-street eastward, and to Lincoln's-inn and St. Martin's-lane westward, with branches and avenues by which the lines of communication between Fleet-street, the Strand, and Holborn will be materially increased.

Apartment have been engaged during the present week for a number of the French police who are intended to be located in the metropolis during the period the Great Exhibition remains open.—*Globe*.

The efforts of the good people of Ipswich to obtain a respite for Maria Clarke have been perfectly successful. The respite reached that city on Thursday.

At the annual meeting of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce a very voluminous report of much interest to the citizens was read and adopted. It referred to the Dublin Improvement Acts, and the Process and Practice Act of last session; and dwelt on the principal topics which occupy attention in connection with the material interests of the people of Dublin, or of Ireland in general, such as the soap trade, the spirit duties, the onerous harbour dues, the Post-office regulations, the transatlantic packet station, and the Civil Bill Act. Mr. Reynolds addressed the meeting on the subjects touched on in the report: with respect to the packet station he said:—

"They appeared to have made a fair case on that. They had applied to a jury, and a jury composed of every thinking man in the empire. And every man not prejudiced would say, that, of all the positions entitled to a transatlantic station for a communication to America, the west coast of Ireland presented the greatest advantages; and he might state in strict confidence—(laughter)—not intending it to go beyond that room, that at the moment there was another grant for the purpose of establishing a transatlantic packet station at Holyhead. Although the sum of £700,000 was estimated by the first engineers as the cost of constructing a harbour of refuge there, that original estimate had grown to a sum approaching two millions. He did believe a grosser, a more unprecedented, a more extravagant job, and a more profligate expenditure of public money, never occurred within the circle of the United Kingdom than that Holyhead job was likely to be. (Kingdom then they had no objection to have a harbour of refuge at Holyhead. On the contrary, they were most desirous it might be so; but they should afterwards have a transatlantic packet station. (Hear, hear.) Not merely the people of the New World, but the Old, would then have the advantage of the shortest possible passages as between the two shores."

The "rush," as it is called, of emigrants continues from all parts of Ireland. But this is not a matter of wonder when facts like the following make their appearance in the newspapers. The *Limerick and Clare Examiner* contains an account of the eviction of 250 persons from their dwellings and holdings in the townland of Ballyhught, in the union of Kilmallock. The lands from which these poor people were expelled are the property of Mr. J. M. Clements, who is an absentee. After the poor people had been turned out, their dwellings were levelled to the ground; and, one family having gone back and retaken possession for a day, informations were lodged against them, but the charge was abandoned on the possession being given up. Isolated but consolatory instances of humane intentions alone stand out in this darkness.

The Reverend W. Filgate has made reductions upon his estates in Meath and Louth, varying from twenty per cent. upwards; and Mrs. Leslie, the owner of the Ballybay estate, has also made considerable abatements in the rentals of her tenantry.

The parish priest of Kilrush states, in a letter to the *Freeman*, that he has received six bales of cotton yarn and two bales of lace net, sent for the employment of the poor in his neighbourhood by English manufacturers, at the recommendation of Mr. John Biggs, of Leicester, and Mr. W. Cripps, of Nottingham; and the Countess of Clarendon has forwarded to the Bishop of Down some beautiful specimens of her own drawings, to be disposed of at the fancy fair to be held on Easter Monday at Belfast, for the establishing of a lace manufactory in connection with the Industrial School of that town.

Mr. More O'Ferrall will no doubt be elected for Longford. At the close of the poll on Thursday he had the vast majority—622 to 29—over Mr. Sleanor.

The Leader.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1851.

Public Affairs.

There is nothing so revolutionary, because there is nothing so ununiversal and convulsive, as the strain to keep things fixed when all the world is by the very law of its creation in eternal progress.—**DR. ARNOLD.**

EASTER.

"PROSPERITY" and "Tranquillity" continue up to Easter. The political world cannot sufficiently admire that fact; especially in conjunction with the other striking fact, that we have no Government but a mere Locum-tenens, or provisional Government. Men repeat, in journal and debate, in club and drawing-room, that the country is really very prosperous—amazingly so; also very tranquil, of course, as it always is in times of prosperity. Yet the very chuckling and admiration imply wonder that it is not otherwise; and there are rumours and notions of something ulterior not quite so brilliant and intelligible.

A part of the uneasiness may be created by the facility which waits on every turn of an impotent Ministry. One of the weakest Governments that ever existed, finds that it has everything its own way; and no doubt it does feel that there is something portentous in that absence of an enemy—as Napoleon did on entering Russia. Is there a Moscow in the distance?

Not merely have we a non-Government, but all parties are conspiring to hide that negation. Thus in the Budget debate of Friday night you saw Mr. Disraeli with a grave face talking as if Ministers, by following out Sir Charles Wood's first Budget, might have laid "the foundation"—his own words—of a new financial era, beneficial to all; but Mr. Disraeli missed the concession of £30,000 for seeds! Mr. Gladstone criticized the Wood Budget and the Disraeli notion, and gave his vote to Government. The Irish Members could not agree to oppose the sham "Liberal" administration, though it has become Anti-Catholic. There was a general consent to discuss details; but the important question really before the House—whether a Government existed worthy of the name—Members conspired to shirk. They shut their eyes to consequences; as travellers do who are hurried down a mountain steep, in a crazy coach, with a bad driver.

That we have arrived at the Easter recess without the passing of any bills in Parliament, is an old joke; but that the first half of the session should have been used positively to break down the influence of Government, and thus to give anarchy the rein, is a peculiar variation of Parliamentary amusements. But it is so, all round. Look at Ireland,—excited by Lord John's Anti-Catholic policy, weakened by past famine, its people emigrating, its landlords bowing to the Encumbered Estates Act, its members quarrelling in the face of the enemy. Look at the Colonies, where the English people have to pay millions of money to put down, in one place rebellion, provoked by the officials; in another, the natives, provoked by the officials; in a third, disaster, incurred by the officials; while "Reformers" at home are proposing to cut the difficulty by casting off the colonies—to compensate the want of a Government equal to the rule of the empire by breaking up the empire! And meanwhile those same "Reformers" are keeping up the force of non-Government by shielding the impotent Ministers when any real danger approaches them. In foreign affairs an irresponsible department plays fast and loose with English policy, supports the enemies of freedom, and makes England appear as the instrument of Absolutism; but who cares?

It is not different at home. The shorter half of the session has witnessed that failure of the prosecution against the London Docks Company, which implies a sentence against the Government of the grossest corruption. Lord John Russell has been playing at "Church in danger,"—defying the Roman Catholics, exasperating the Puseyites, inciting the Gorhamites, and, in short, cultivating a sectarian agitation at the risk of a disruption which would destroy the Establishment. But who cares? Lord John's anti-Papal Bill is an odious and contemptible measure; it has been mauled in debate,

will be mauled in committee, and probably exterminated in the House of Lords; but meanwhile the Government which introduced that idle measure, which created that vain and mischievous agitation, has been prolonged in its existence throughout the half session by the deliberate connivance of all parties to that end. Ministers declare the necessity of Law Reform; and at the head of the Law department they place that courtly and obstructive optimist Lord Truro. It is well known that on no public subject do the real convictions of men in Parliament come forth: a servile courtesy, a sympathizing concurrence in the reciprocal protection of patronage, a determined protection of rents, and, above all, a languid indifference, have perfectly corrupted and demoralized every party. The grand object of the day is to screen a Government whose weakness tends to expose these all-pervading corruptions of political society.

This negation and this indifference pervade every class: there is no strong conviction, no resolute attachment to any particular policy, no faith in the avowed intention of any party, however numerous. The Free Trader is ever ready to sacrifice his doctrine to Whiggism; the labour of the Protectionist leader is, to avoid the pledges expected by the Protectionist follower; the People suspects all parties, and all suspect the People. The next trouble will find us enfeebled by universal mistrust, universal want of purpose. "Prosperous and tranquil" as the country is, a dim feeling gains upon all, that the next time of difficulty will bring forth the Labour question, not only in the towns, in the factory or mining districts, but also in the highly unsettled agricultural districts; and the half session of Parliament has been suffered to pass without making the slightest provision or preparation for that day of reckoning. Ask any man familiar with the agricultural counties what is the state of feeling there?—are the farmers contented? Are the labourers in a safe temper? And yet, has anything been done to maintain or restore confidence and respect for any party?

A worse infatuation rules abroad. The appointment of the Léon Faucher Ministry in Paris looks like a general defiance. Perhaps the English reader will best understand it, if we say that it is equivalent to placing the Manchester School in office, without Free Trade's having been accomplished, without its having been adopted by the country; while Protection, native-born among the numerous class of small proprietors, is gradually developing itself into Socialist doctrines; those doctrines being closely allied, by a common adversity, with Red Republicanism. When M. Léon Faucher puts in force his professed duty "to reanimate labour," his economical opinions will compel him to do it in a mode hostile both to the new and the old doctrines of the People; and in the conflict, labour must be brought to some impracticable test, against which it will most assuredly rebel. The announced attempt to revise the constitution will be the signal for conflict—a Red and Socialist insurrection. But a Red insurrection in France will hasten the anticipated events of 1852: there will be an insurrection of Germany and of Italy—of Europe. Meanwhile, the lessons of 1830 and '48, junctures when "peaceful" revolution was snatched from the hands of the People, have not been lost; the next revolution of Europe, happen when it may, later or sooner, will be a Labour insurrection, a Democratic insurrection, a Red insurrection. Blood will not be spared a third time.

At such a season, with new ideas awakening on the subject of Labour and its rights—awakened also to the incompetency, the criminal trifling, and the scattered condition of the ruling classes—will the labouring People of England remain unmoved by the commotions of Europe? Are we likely to find that the poccurocane spirit now in the ascendant, the political scepticism, the total want of positive ideas or plans, will have prepared the ruling classes to keep their rule? Will it do at such a time to place a blind reliance on the Special Constable? These, seeing what the half session has done for the People, are the reflections suggested by Easter.

There is one way to supersede revolutions, and that is, to grasp their elements, to seize their principles, to master their motives, and to do the inevitable work which they are destined to effect, but to do it with the skilled hand of vigorous government. If Governments will not achieve the revolutions decreed by the progress of time, the Peoples do it for themselves. History has no surer moral.

ORGANIZATION OF LABOUR IN THANET.

ANARCHY is the result of the attempt, under the present Poor Law, to master the growing destitution of the country without reorganizing the labour of the country; as we saw last week in Kilrush and Barham—types of the anarchy as it appears in the agricultural parts of England and in Ireland. That this anarchy needs not be, is a conviction gaining ground with intelligent persons engaged in the practical handling of the Poor Law; and among the most interesting examples of this awakened intelligence is the management of the Thanet Union.

The accounts of the Industrial farm will not be ready until the expiration of the first year—in the autumn; but the plan has already attained no small good, even in the saving of money. The Union is peculiarly situated. Many of the poorer hangers-on of the watering places, Ramsgate and Margate, who find independent means of subsistence during the holiday season, have heretofore entered the Thanet Union as regularly as the winter set in. Unemployed, these paupers did worse than waste their time in the workhouse: mischief was the subject of their conversation, petty destruction their amusement. Their being called to account before a magistrate and imprisoned, not only rendered them more desperate and degraded, but entailed considerable expense. Among those who used thus to be regularly incarcerated, some few have this winter escaped; and the cause is obvious: occupied all day in the fresh air, their physical energies supplied with proper employment, they have neither the time nor the inclination to destroy property; they sleep better, and are more contented. The plan has also had the effect of keeping away many idlers altogether. "Oh!" they exclaim, "we shall have to work if we go in there," and they find means to get on elsewhere.

These results are most interesting; they are the same as those which we have seen in the experiment at Sheffield. It is expected that the industrial farm of the Thanet Union will "pay"; but in order to estimate at their full value these necessarily partial experiments and their results, two important facts must be kept steadily in view.

1. The law under which these experiments are made, not only withholds facilities from them, but positively hinders and obstructs them.

2. If men engaged in the practical working of the law are forced by their convictions to attempt these experiments, unsanctioned by that law, how many men must there be entraining similar convictions, but yielding to the obstruction? For one place where the advocates of reproductive industry go to the length of practical experiment, there must be scores where the opinion is less overtly manifested.

We see that in Kent a subsidiary question of the very greatest importance is actively discussed among practical men. Under the old "repulsive" theory, which discarded the idea of reproductive employment, or thought of labour merely as a vexatious "test," it was deemed necessary to reduce the workhouse dietary below the level of that prevailing among the so-called "independent" labourers out of doors. This has sometimes been found impracticable, for the frame which could subsist on cabbage and freedom, languished even on gruel when it was seasoned with imprisonment; and the spread of disease has compelled an enhancement of workhouse diet. In some parts, as in Essex, the lowest-level dietary has provoked workhouse riots. In fact, this lowest-level plan is a pretence—under the name of relieving destitution, the plan forces it to remain destitution still, and to feed on its own starvation. The attempt has broken down. But a converse diet question is now rising in Kent, in Yorkshire, in Essex, and other counties: if you employ men on reproductive labour out of doors you must feed them better; and if you feed them better on the union farm, will the independent labourer consent to starve on the private farm? Of course not.

Nor is this the only respect in which the machinery of the Poor Law, even in its present imperfect and erroneous form, is seen practically working as the lever for raising the condition of the industrious classes. In several unions, as in Thanet, the pauper children are receiving something like an education; a blessing from which the independent labourer is wholly shut out. Is that exclusion just? On the other hand, would you restore justice by taking back from the pauper children that education which will so much help to elevate their condition hereafter? Of course not:

you must do justice by extending education to the independent labourer.

The facts which we have stated, illustrate the degree and extent to which the principle of concert has seized the minds of practical men. Call it "Socialism" and you frighten them; but to the thing they are reconciled by the good which it is doing under their own hands. We entreat our readers to study the plain facts for themselves. We urge our Communistic readers to recognise in this Poor Law an existing institution affording the ground on which the great principle of their doctrine can be applied, practically, immediately, in such form as to win the approval of experienced men, and to alarm no class whatever. We urge our Democratic readers to recognise in this reform a great fundamental measure which may be the lever for raising the condition of the working classes above the level of starvation labour, under the sweating system of towns or the pauper labour of the agricultural districts. We urge our economical readers to investigate the undeveloped capacities of an institution which may be made the instrument for solving the formidable Labour question; the more readily, since its capacity in that direction has already made itself apparent to a large number of practical men engaged in its local working. We who urge this investigation are but following in the footsteps of the Poor Law guardians in Sheffield, Fearnley Tyas, Cork, Galway, and several other places, not the least advanced of which is Thanet.

FAREWELL TO THE WOOD.

WOOD-PAVING may be regarded, for any general purposes, as a thing of the past. It is condemned and sentenced, everywhere but in Lombard-street. The story of its fate is a stirring one, and it has a moral most instructive.

Nobody could be more delighted than the Londoner was when wood first formed the road before his door. The sudden quiet was like a blessing from heaven. "It is," said a denizen of Coventry-street, "like being in the country"! Regent-street became the drawing-room of carriageways. Luxury had achieved its crowning victory over difficulty, and the bustle of the metropolis was lulled to the ear without hindrance to activity. Blessings on the man that first imported wood!

But soon the smile was saddened. The noblest of horses lay prostrate—kicking, galled, panting, broken-kneed, roaring, sprained, strained, dead! Humanity shuddered at the suffering; thrift shuddered at the expense in horseflesh. Wet wood will be slippery, and there was no denying the fact that accidents, frequent and cruel, wounded both heart and pocket—to say nothing of bones.

Ingenious men suggested palliatives; Leitch Ritchie, especially, advised the St. Petersburg plan—a surface of pitch and grit. Inventors, however, set to work to devise new surfaces of grooves, and we doubt whether Leitch Ritchie's suggestion was ever fairly tried. It was presumed not to answer. Grit was tried without the pitch, but not the thing advised; and even the grit was adopted, Whig-fashion, "too late." The evident object of each company was, to hit upon something which could be made peculiar to its own patent; the simple contrivance which fitted all was not exclusive enough. Meanwhile, the slipperiness continued; grooves were still wet wood; the material also proved to be liable to uneven pressure, and the surface became mountainously fluctuating. Broken-kneed horses, damaged carriages, blocked ways, grumbings, and all attendant ills, accumulated to a monster grievance, which not even the quiet could compensate.

It remained to give the coup-de-grace; and this was done in a fashion as strange as any part of the whole story. Messrs. Cole and Scott, "of Furnival's-inn, and Notting-hill," put forth a singular and mysterious advertisement which appeared in the *Leader*, announcing a company to pave the streets with a precious wood of ancient name; the joke was final and fatal—wood pavement is sinking out of sight as fast as possible. Sir Peter Laurie could not "put it down," but Messrs. Cole and Scott have torn it up. Alone they did it—unaided in money or exertion. Strange intervention of the "Deus ex machina"!

Yet wood had its good qualities. Especially did it please us to see it around places of worship; which it endowed, even in the heart of London, with an almost rural quiet. But the hewers of wood could not learn the error of their ways, and so their path is closed for ever. Others must try the pious hand at obtaining an equally quiet flooring for the public ways; a contemporary has sug-

gested caoutchouc carpets; and surely some contrivance will be at last found to supply the one want which wood pavement has taught us to feel. "Uno avulso non deficit alter." Meanwhile, wood has ceased to grow in the streets of London.

THE PENNY STAMP COMMITTEE.

THE first nail in the coffin of the Taxes on Knowledge was inserted on Monday week by Mr. Milner Gibson's motion for the appointment of a committee "to inquire into the present state and operation of the law relative to newspaper stamps, also into the law and regulations relative to the transmission of newspapers and other publications by post, and to report their opinion thereupon to the House." The recapitulation of the steps which have led to this will not, we hope, be considered as a waste of time on the part of our readers. They are already aware that law and practice are at variance, nay, that the practice is utterly inconsistent with itself; a consideration of the motives from which officials act is at all times interesting; in the present case it is more than usually so, as the action of the Board of Inland Revenue is so grotesquely inconsistent as to make the discovery of their motives a difficult problem.

About fourteen months ago Mr. Gibson, perceiving that the weak point of the stamp was the fact that it was illegally dispensed with in favour of publications which were allowed to be at the same time newspapers and not newspapers, obtained a return from the Stamp-office of fifty-one "papers registered as newspapers, a portion of which is published without stamps." For a whole year the unceasing attention of the Stamp Abolition Committee and its successor, the Association for Promoting the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge, has been directed to the anomalies shadowed forth in this return. They discovered that the illegal newspapers in the metropolis, which now amount to about sixty or seventy, might be divided into four classes: first, registered newspapers, not containing news, but stamping only a part of their impression, a proceeding contrary to law; secondly, partially stamped monthly newspapers containing news, and thus guilty of a double violation of the law; thirdly, weekly newspapers partially stamped, containing news or comments; and fourthly, unstamped newspapers of all sorts.

In the second class, the greatest offenders were and are the *Freeholder*, and the *Household Narrative*: in the third, *Punch* and the *Legal Observer* bear away the bell; the latter being a systematic digest of legal news for the benefit of the profession.

We have already expressed an opinion that the motives of the Board of Inland Revenue have been of the most abstruse and recondite kind; to suppose that their inconsistency has been the result of incompetency and stupidity would be harsh and severe; a mature consideration of the facts about to be cited has convinced us that the Stamp-office has had in view only one object, namely, to get the stamp dead and buried as fast as possible by displaying the law in a ridiculous light.

The efforts of the abolitionists out of doors have indeed been most ably seconded by the abolitionists in the Board of Inland Revenue, who have spent the past year in performing a series of acts theoretically tyrannical, cowardly, and insincere, but so devoid of any purpose, except the one of exposing the iniquity of the law and the impossibility of reducing it to practice, as to make charity and reason unite in dictating the opinion that they were actually so intended.

The first notable proceeding of the board was to censure the *Plymouth Journal* for publishing unstamped slips containing the Queen's Speech; the next was to suppress the little news column of the *Norwich Reformer*, a column so small, that its omission was of the least possible consequence to the paper. Acting on this broad hint, the abolitionists out of doors presented to the board for prosecution, first, two or three, and, at last, about forty publications. The board selected two; Mr. Cassell's *Freeholder* and Mr. Dickens's *Narrative*. In order to give the fullest scope to the friends of the freedom of the press, they first defined the law so strictly as to condemn all the partially stamped, and nearly all the unstamped press; they then allowed themselves to be browbeaten and silenced by the thunder of the *Freeholder*, and, finally, they agreed with Messrs. Bradbury and Evans that a prosecution should be commenced against the *Household Narrative*.

The prosecution of the *Household Narrative* has been delayed; but, we are told, it is to come on in

the Exchequer during the present month; and we may suppose that it will be no longer delayed, since "the pear" is now "ripe" enough for Messrs. Bradbury and Evans to be prosecuted without much danger to their property. As they are publishers of three other illegal newspapers, viz., *Punch*, the *Household Words*, and the *Ladies' Companion*, it will be necessary to alter the law during the present session, since it cannot much longer be allowed to sleep on the Statute-book.

Meanwhile the board has magnanimously refused to take notice of informations against divers organs of Chartism and Socialism which were presented to them. Had it not been contrary to official etiquette they would doubtless have sent them notice that they might safely promulgate, not only opinions, but facts of daily occurrence—a liberty which would have been highly beneficial; but this would have shown the office in too favourable a light, and perhaps have tended to the continuance of a law of which the board were evidently tired.

Their actual course was much more useful. When the *Leader* and other papers demanded to be put on the same footing as the fifty-one favoured publications, the board sent a reply to the effect that a registered newspaper was not necessarily a newspaper at all, and that there was no analogy between the *Leader* and the papers alluded to. This reply was in direct contradiction to the letter sent to the *Freeholder*, where it was shown that a newspaper was such in virtue of its registration.

But the board, not satisfied to be quite idle, aware of the apathy of country publishers, and knowing that the abolitionists were ignorant of the oppression going on in the country, got up a case for their enlightenment, and attacked the *Wakefield Examiner* for publishing unstamped slips. We have before us an account furnished in sober sadness by the directors of that paper of the hoax played off on them by the Stamp-office. We say a hoax, for to suppose that the office were in earnest in their pious horror at an offence which they had winked at every day in London, and which they still ignore in spite of informations furnished against similar offenders, would be malicious and uncharitable. We fancy we see Mr. Timm and Mr. Keogh enjoying their wine and their joke while concocting their raw-head-and-bloody-bones letter to Mr. Greenwood. They evidently considered his £10 fine as a subscription due to the abolition committee, who will know whom to thank, if some day they receive it in half bank notes as conscience money for cheating a Yorkshireman.

But the final stroke, the last harmless atrocity, the crowning mercy of sham tyranny exerted in the cause of the freedom of the press has yet to be related. The different boroughs of the metropolis are in the habit of publishing local newspapers without a stamp; one of these, called the *Kat-payer* and *Tower Hamlets Reporter*, was lately interfered with; the board adjudged it to be a newspaper, forced it to find security, and to pay the advertisement duty on a stamped copy; but they at the same time allowed the rest of its impression to appear on unstamped paper! This is the climax of absurdity. We cannot expect any more such help as this, and we must do the rest out of doors. Our readers will recollect that, a few days after the meeting at St. Martin's-hall, Mr. Hume left with Lord John Russell a packet of illegal newspapers; Lord John has studied them to some purpose, and has granted, unasked, the committee which he refused last year. He has emphatically denied that he desires the stamp to remain for any political purpose. Albeit unused to praise him, we have no doubt that his conduct in this matter is straightforward and patriotic; but we have no right to expect that he will do more without pressure; it is the people's business to improve the advantage now obtained, and to raise such a cry as shall oblige Government either to enforce the law or to repeal it. We have no fear of the result, as the repeal will cost by far the least trouble.

We therefore once more urge our friends to activity. Let every man and woman petition; let all who are able take some illegal newspaper and send it with an information to the Board of Inland Revenue; and let all who desire to impart or to receive information, or to obtain written copies of petitions, write to 15, Essex-street, without delay.

UNIFORM AND REFORM IN THE ARMY.

It is a pity that the restless activity which distinguishes our military managers does not busy itself a little more with essentials than externals. There

is a perpetual meddling with the dress of the soldier, while his most substantial grievances remain untouched. The military milliner is at it again, quoth the Times:—

"Great alterations will shortly take place in the dress of the army. It is in contemplation to supersede the scarlet shelt jacket of the infantry by a frock coat of the same colour, and the 'bobtailed' coats of the heavy cavalry by a full skirted one. The improvement will be no apparent to the greatest novice to require further comment. An order has been received to supersede the red stripes of the undress of the dragoon guards and heavy dragoons by yellow ones; except in the case of the Carabiniers, who are to wear white."

So far as we can understand this announcement, the new meddling will not tend to improve the appearance of the soldiery. The long skirts discarded generations ago are to be restored, again, we suppose, to be pinned back, again to be imitated in mere turnings-up, then to die out altogether, and once more be followed by shell jackets. These perpetual alterations are worse than mere trifling—they cause needless expense to the public on behalf of the private soldier, and to the officer, who must follow the capricious "regulations." There is, indeed, one change that we should welcome—that which should strip military uniform of its gewgaws and superfluous finery. We admit the instinct which, in all countries, makes the dress of the soldier picturesque; but sound taste, as well as sound finance, is outraged by the abundance of stripes, fringes, flying lace, and other effeminate finery, which converts the soldier into a mountebank or running footman.

We do not forget the improvements which have taken place in the condition of the soldier; but in the main they are only niggling abatements of discomfort or injustice, scarcely touching the main body of his grievances: the private soldier is still liable to the lash; he is still imprisoned in barracks, shut away from society, and forbidden to declare his wants; he is still enslaved for a weary length of years; he is still denied just promotion—forced to win a name and commission in the field, excepting in the few picked instances which admit the injustice without curing it; nay, as we saw recently in the case of the Sergeants, promotion may be to him an injury and a loss.

It is not only the soldier that suffers by these grievances: they entail injury also on the Army and on the country; occasion much of the expense which attends a Standing Army, and at the same time weaken the efficiency of that force. To take the case of promotion. Our system is defended mainly to keep up, on as large a scale as possible, the practice of patronage, which is hedged in by the plan of purchase, "the Commander-in-Chief's list," favouritism, and other abuses that obstruct the career even of the working officer. Yet a more liberal promotion from the ranks is proved to raise the character of the soldiery and the efficiency of the forces, not only in foreign armies, but even in our own. Take on this point the unexceptionable testimony of a military writer in active service. We extract the following passage from the *Narrative of the Second Sikh War*, by E. T. Thackwell, Aide-de-camp to General Thackwell:—

"What a pleasing contrast the discipline, dress, and bearing of the sepoy of the Bombay Regiment, presented to those of the Bengal army. The former bore a much stronger resemblance to the English troops. They were well set up, moved with rapidity, and their clothes seemed to fit them. The native officers had the recommendation of youth and activity, whilst those attached to the Bengal regiments were incapacitated by age. It has been customary at Bombay to select the most energetic and intelligent men of a regiment for promotion. As a necessary consequence, the troops have been better drilled. The young native officers take a pride in their position, and employ all their energy to recommend themselves for further advancement. The young sepoy bestows attention to his duties, in the hope of soon gaining increased rate of pay and the rank of officer."

"In Bengal promotion goes by seniority. Non-commissioned officers, just as they become fitting subjects for a pension, receive a commission. Just as their energies are evaporated, and their pride extinguished, they are expected to infuse life and activity into others. It seldom happens that the troops of the two Presidencies are thus conjoined in action. I was an eye-witness of the coolness with which the Bombay sepoy manoeuvred under fire."

JOHN STUART MILL AND THE WATER QUESTION.

The anomaly of our commercial and trading system, being in some things monopolist, occasionally cooperative, and generally competitive, is admirably illustrated by the present state of the question as to the best and cheapest mode of supplying London with good water. Certain Free Traders object to the abolition of the existing competition of trading

companies, affrighted by the vision of a vast central Government control. The members of the Metropolitan Sanitary Association earnestly ask for a commission appointed and paid by Government. And there are not wanting those who advocate the local system, and assert that the only legitimate way of providing good water is by local management. To quash the free-trade people, Mr. John Stuart Mill has been appealed to, and his authority has been brought to bear upon the *Economist*. But in so doing, the Sanitary Association, who consulted the oracle of free trade, have received an unlooked-for check. Upon the speculative question, Mr. Mill declares in favour of local management and Government supervision. "Were there," he writes, "a General Council, or Board of Administration for all London, invested with power over every branch of its local affairs, a place in the council or board would, like a place in the Municipal Commission of Paris, be sought and diligently filled by persons of high character and standing, as men not only of business capacity, but of general instruction and cultivation." To such a body he would unhesitatingly entrust, and not to Parliament, or the general government, the charge of the operations for the water supply of the capital.

We presume that such a body would be, to all intents and purposes, a coöperative and not a competitive association. Mr. Mill limits, not only the province of Government, but the province of competition. In the water supply he says, there is virtually no competition; if there were, he would, doubtless, prefer that mode of supply. We think he is wrong in saying that the water supply is a question, not of political economy, but of public policy. It is both. Only to this special case the fundamental dogma of orthodox political economy will not apply.

We are glad to see a rising agitation in favour of a representative Government for all London. In their memorial to Lord John Russell, the Sanitary Association rather gratuitously think the London public does not want local government; but the questions of water supply, drainage, roads, and rates, seem likely to result in some important movements for the less imperfect management of metropolitan affairs.

THE WHIGS SAVED.

COLD water is thrown upon the explosives of Captain Warner; Babbage is pensioned, but the arithmetic of the United Kingdom is not worked by the calculating machine; Lord Ashley has shown a candle to the House of Commons, but tallow still keeps the place of peat; sunflowers do not yet supply us with everything, from bread and oil to the rope wherewith we hang the unredeemed savages of our native land; discoverers mostly have to contend with indifference and neglect: but one, we imagine, is sure of success as soon as his discovery is made known: the daily papers have described a novel application of machinery:—

"Mr. Alfred Smee has contrived a piece of mechanism, by which he can show the relation of any number of facts, or principles, inductively and deductively, and thus perform mechanically what has hitherto been thought to be the province of the mind alone. For the action of the machine, he so arranges the words that every word forms a half of the meaning of the word above it, and comprises the meaning of two words below it. By these means he obtains an arrangement of words, having the properties of a geometrical series. When the words are expressed in their proper relations upon the machine which is constructed upon the same geometrical plan with the logical readings of all, some, none, the bearings of any number of actions is indicated, and the conclusion can be read off by inspection. The discovery will not be patented."

Much demand will be excited at this offer of a supply of wisdom by machinery. The very poet might seek to purchase the inspiration of such a *deus ex machina*; only few poets can afford factory apparatus. Besides, poetry, like stockings, has suffered considerably in the adaptation of mechanical "improvements," as they are called. Both the hose and the muse of our ancestors were of closer and more lasting tissue than those which are turned out of the machine in our day. It is evident that Mr. Smee's invention would be invaluable to persons who are now burdened with the composition of sermons; to writers on evidence, legal and theological; to novel-writers, multitudinous race! There must be considerable chance, however, that the patent will be officially bought up. To the Commons it would be of the utmost use in the composition of blue books: honourable committee-men might go and take their ease at their inn, and leave a boy to feed the Smee machine with witnesses.

Probably the inventor will not lose the example

of Captain Warner: the Captain has not given his long-range to mankind, but he offers a preemption to some one of the contending parties. Mr. Smee should offer his engine to the Protectionists or Free-traders, for the forthcoming election. It would be especially applicable to either of those parties, should the free-trade struggle have to be renewed, since the arguments on either side are so perfectly well known, that victory now will almost depend on the breadth, speed, and good aim of the ejaculator: the big loaf, the triangular trade, the smuggler's premium, and such arguments,—or the competition of the over-taxed British farmer, the special burdens, the independence of foreign corn, and so forth,—will all fail of effect, on a new campaign, unless some plan were devised for shooting them out broadcast, like grapeshot, so as to hit an opponent with a score of arguments at once—twenty to his one, as soldiers shoot into crowds. The Smee comprehensive-range would secure the victory to the purchasing side as surely as the Warner long-range. Decidedly the Free-traders should secure a monopoly of the machine.

The party, however, at once most in need of the machine, and most able to command funds to outbid every competitor, since it holds the public purse-strings, is the party in power. By a bold purchase of the Smee, the Russell Cabinet might retrieve itself on the very edge of its favourite precipice. Yes, we commend to them the Smee-at-any-price policy; and the first use of the instrument might be the justification of its own purchase. This would be a beautiful application of machinery. The Protectionists are very bold now; but how different their aspect would be if they were effectually Smee'd! Think also of the totally new force given to all the terrible, if true, denunciations and prophecies on the "Papal aggression!" Imagine the totally novel force imparted to Lord John's series of Durham-letter speeches by "logical readings of all, some, none!" It would be convincing, overwhelming. Just fancy Lord John using to the Pope a machine by which "the bearing of any number of actions is indicated, and the conclusion can be read off by inspection!" Which falls in admirably with the Whig plan of appointing inspectors for every purpose. We shall have a staff of Conclusion Inspectors.

As to the statement that "the discovery will not be patented," who can tell the effect of a Peerage and pension? Mr. Smee will perceive at once how dangerous it would be to place such a machine in the hands of the common people. National education would not be half so alarming as this kind of universal suffrage of the tree of knowledge. Think of the millions wielding, with the "destructive" hand and "blind passions" of the mob, "logical readings of all, some, none." What institutions could stand in such a state of things? Is it possible that the Essex paupers, who have at present only the logical readings of "none," would submit to Helotry if they also commanded logical readings of "some," to say nothing of "all"? And who would place the machine in the hands of Socialists and Chartists? We should have the Charter established, and Socialism proved to-morrow, and the conclusions positively read off by inspection. It is clear that if a stamp tax must be retained on papers, to prevent a popular currency of news and politics, a prohibition tax must be put upon the Smee. But Lord John and Sir Charles Wood are not men to overlook so obvious a necessity.

A greater danger for them lies in the probability that Mr. Hume or Mr. Cobden might economically propose to discontinue the use of live Cabinet Ministers, and to establish a proportionate number of steam Smees on the Treasury bench. The human machine cannot compete with the Iron Man of the Factory; and even Cabinet Ministers may learn to sympathize with the weaver who is sent home "to play," while a woman can tent four power looms. We shall see Lord John attending Chartist meetings with Sir Charles and the Greys, and complaining, with demagogue loudness, that Lady John is employed to tent four steam Smees. He will agitate for an act to forbid the employment of women in mines, factories, and Houses of Parliament. Yes, even Cabinet Ministers may taste the common woe; for "pain can reach the sons of Heaven." Is it not written—"Balder's head to death is given," and a balder logician than Lord John is there not in the world of logic. Let his rival be one that can pour forth logical readings of all, some, none, and he is destroyed. He must hasten to secure the Smee.

LEGALISED POISONING.

SIR CHARLES WOOD adheres to the Treasury minute which legalises the fraudulent use of chiropody, under the specious pretence that he does not wish to send an army of "Excise officers" into every grocer's shop. What wretched cant! This is not an Excise question, but a police question. Mr. Hume backs Sir Charles in his thimble-rigging game at commonplaces, and thinks that the public "must protect itself" against adulteration. Of course it might, if the pensive public would only study chemistry for two or three sessions, and furnish itself with microscopes and chemical apparatus. Folks might also protect themselves against thieves and robbers, which would enable us to disband the police force. Would Mr. Hume like to see every man his own constable? In that case, even Bryanston-square would probably be the scene of rather sharp practice between the dunces member for Montrose and some Hiram Smith, in which the balance of blows and pelf would be newly distributed. We do not find it profitable to society that there should be free trade in personal safety; why then free trade in fraud upon the general health?

CAPTAIN J. D. CUNNINGHAM.

AMONG the facts announced by the overland intelligence from India there is one peculiarly painful—the death of Captain J. D. Cunningham, one of the sons of Allan Cunningham, in the flower of his age. He died a victim to the harsh and unjust conduct of the East India Company. In his *History of the Sikhs*, touching upon the battle of Sobrasa, he disclosed some truth, unwelcome in certain quarters, but not to the public, about Lord Hardinge. Revenge has been sure. He was accused of having made "unauthorized" use of documents entrusted to his charge as a public officer. In point of fact application was duly made to the court for permission, and the reply appeared to intimate that the East India Company was indifferent about the matter. The company now denies having granted permission, and it dismissed Captain Cunningham from his political employment. Having been thus unjustly dishonoured, Captain Cunningham has only survived his dismissal a few months—a victim to official pride wounded by the truth.

KEY TO RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.

IF society, instead of buying itself about the faith of the Catholics, would simply enact that no church or spiritual corporation should hold property of any kind, there would soon be an end to priestcraft. It would die out, as men die when they want food. Pure religion is spiritual and individual. The responsibility is from each man to God. Assuming that an account is to be rendered, each must make up his own account, and priests would not be anxious to state other men's accounts gratuitously. Take away from them in their character of priests, the mammon of the world, and they will not set up as spiritual statists for other men, any more than they will set up as gratuitous book-keepers. Take away the worldly profit, and you change the spiritual anxiety for other men's souls.

Bishops' palaces and incomes belong to theologies, not to religion.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

THE *John Bull*, which has become notorious for its discovery of alarming plots and marvellous conspiracies, surpassed itself last week in a startling revelation regarding the "Fonetic Nuz." Few people, we dare say, had any suspicion of the dark plot contrived by the printing and spelling reformers, as revealed in the following passage from our alarmist contemporary:—

"Our readers may recollect two years ago passing a shop in Charing-cross, from the windows of which one of the most ineffable humbugs we ever set eyes on was displayed in the shape of the 'Fonetic Nuz.' We have reason to know that this extravagant and ridiculous undertaking sprang from the fertile but unostentatious brain of that arch-schemer Sir P. Kay Shuttleworth; and we have heard it whispered that the expenses of the villainous attempt to assassinate the Queen's English, was defrayed, some how or other, by money wrung from the English people in the shape of taxes."

THE MAZZINI LOAN.

THE imaginative correspondent of the *Times* in Italy states that the Mazzini loan is succeeding through the very people that hate it. They treat it as a sort of life assurance, and take shares to assure "their persons and property from popular vengeance should the evil day arrive." If this be true, and we will not have the audacity to question it, would it not show that the prevailing impression in Italy is that the Italian People, generally, are in Mazzini's interest; also that they will one day (the "evil day") free their country and consolidate their nationality?

Literature.

Critics are not the legislators, but the judges and police of literature. They do not make laws—they interpret and try to enforce them.—*Edinburgh Review*.

AMONG the announcements of new works there are two which appeal peculiarly to poetical students:—(1.) Mrs. BROWNING's new poem, *Casa Guidi Windows*, which gives, we understand, a vivid picture of the tumult and heroism of Italian struggles for independence, as seen from the poet's windows, with the fervid commentary of her hopes and aspirations; (2.) *The Life of Wordsworth*, written by his nephew. When we consider how great a figure WORDSWORTH is in modern English Literature—how deeply involved in most of the æsthetic questions which have perplexed the age—and how uneventful was the story of his life, it becomes obvious that the only Biography capable of interesting the public must be one which brings these artistic and literary features prominently forward. How Dr. WORDSWORTH has accomplished his task we may tell you next week.

The *Edinburgh Review*, just out, is more varied and interesting than usual. There is a forcible paper on *England as it is*, wherein the writer undertakes to prove the material and moral prosperity of England, in answer to those who talk of "decline." It is an admirable *plaidoyer*, but must be read as such. How could England be other than prosperous under Whig guidance! The article on *Lamanism in Tartary and Thibet* (presumably by Sir John Davis) contains curious matter; that on *Cousin* gives a pleasant sketch—*en beau*—of the brilliant rhetorician, and ingeniously represents all his plagiarisms ("Convey, the wise it call") as the consequences of the progressive and assimilative intellect of the eclectic Chief. It would be easy with the same facts to tell a very different story; and we may, in passing, correct the reviewer's mistake, where he talks of COUSIN as the translator of PLATO. True, COUSIN's name is on the title-page; but not one dialogue did he translate; we even doubt his ability to translate one. What he did was to take old translations by De Grow and others, here and there polishing the style; and the dialogues that were untranslated he gave to certain clever young men in want of employment and glad of his patronage. He touched up their style and wrote the Preface to each Dialogue, for which the work bears his name! This explains the puzzling fact that the translator of Plato should so completely misunderstand the purpose of the dialogue he is prefacing! Gigantic indeed would be the labours of COUSIN... if he performed them himself! However, when all deductions are made, this theoretical HERCULES remains a striking and important personage; and the article in question will facilitate the study of his works.

Literature on the continent is even less lively than here. LAMARTINE's new work—*History of the Restoration*—has been purchased by an union of publishers, who are endeavouring to counteract the ruinous system of piracy pursued in Belgium and Germany. All such efforts tend towards that eminently desirable thing—international copyright—and as such we observe them.

A few months past M. ROMIEU—formerly a writer in *Figaro*, subsequently *sous préfet* under LOUIS PHILIPPE—started men with a pamphlet, *L'Ere des Césars*, in which he uttered, with a certain crude energy, his conviction that FORCE was the only Ruler needed by France. The SWORD was to rectify the confusion produced by the IDEA. The jargon of Orators and Debaters was to cease; the bright-glancing irresistible Sword was to be King. His pamphlet met with something of the same reception as saluted CARLYLE's fierce canonade at Shams. He may be taken as a French CARLYLE—minus the genius!

M. ROMIEU beats the same drum in his new pamphlet, *Le Spectre Rouge de 1852*. He predicts

a *jacquerie*; with pythonic fury he splutters and stamps, declaring as inevitable an universal and terrific outburst of *Les Rouges*, who will

"Do deeds to make heaven weep, all earth amazed," unless he—the philosophic Cassandra in *l'été vernies*—be listened to betimes. That is the *Spectre Rouge*. How to exorcise it? By national palaver and stump oratory? The idea is as risible to him as to CARLYLE. By a fusion of the two Bourbon branches? He has no sarcasm sardonic enough for a reply! All "solutions," all "cabinets," all ministerial adroitness and parliamentary orations he laughs to scorn. To meet the danger and to crush it there is but one syllogism—a roll of musketry. A dictator—bold, resolute, scornful all "constitutional" figments, and relying solely on his soldiers—some one who shall say *L'état c'est moi!*—he, and he alone, can save France. A CAOSWELL, a FRANCIA, or in default of such a LOUIS NAPOLEON—any one who will constitute himself the autocrat of France, will become the saviour of France!

THE DOCTRINE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

The British Journal of Homœopathy. Vol. X. S. Highley.

THE inquirer may be pretty sure that everything, which has at any time won for itself a broad footing in the world, must have been possessed by some spirit of truth. Every thoughtful person knows that nowadays. No system stands fast in virtue of the errors that may be about it. It is the amount of truth it contains, however little and overlaid that may be, that enables an institution or a doctrine to keep its ground. The extent and quality of that ground, taken together with the length of time it is kept, constitute, in fact, a sort of rough and ready measure of the quantity of truth by which a militant institute is inspired and sustained. It is not their entanglements of human defect and error, for example, that animate and prolong the existence of the Roman, the Greek, and the Teutonic Churches; but the sparks of divine fulness that glow within the secret hearts of each and all of them. Thanks to Carlyle, it is now possible for a Christian writer to perceive the phosphorescence of sacred doctrine that quickens even the Koran of Mahomet. While Müller has satisfied every open heart that the Dorian theology, with its worship of Apollo, was the body of a soul full of grace and truth.

These things are as true in science as they are in religion, politics, art, philosophy, and life. The Ptolemaic astronomy may be set aside by the very superficial historian as a memorable instance of the aberrations of the mind of the ancients. But the man of insight knows another story. He perceives that the Greek doctrine was a positive advance upon the Chaldean; that its facts, considered as truths of appearance, were good and sufficient; that the Alphonsine and (for the most part) even the Prutenic Tables were calculated upon it; and that it was the necessary and organic predecessor of the Copernican system. In like manner the phlogistic theory of chemistry, albeit often denounced by lean and flashy lecturers as a delusion, was a noble thing. It saw that the act of combustion was a central or fontal fact in chemistry; that the calces and common acids are one great class of creatures, in a chemical point of view; and that the combustible elements and the metals are congenerous. It put an end to alchemy, and it prepared the way for the Lavoisierian science of (so-called) elements and compounds. All honour to Hipparchus and Ptolemy, to Beccher and Stahl, the epicyle and phlogiston maintained their historical existence, not by reason of their nonentity, but in the name of the positive truths which they logically represented. They superseded astrology and alchemy, because there was more truth in them. They yielded to Copernicus and Lavoisier, for these discoverers had found more truth than they possessed. But neither astronomy nor chemistry have ceased to stretch away forward to new epochs of development; for sciences grow like trees, and every propitious year adds a new ring of substance to their strength, enclosing and superseding, but also preserving the rings which preceded it. The great and humane thing to be noticed in this connection, however, is the fact that no doctrine has ever gained a distinct and indisputable footing in the world, which has not brought some truth or great half-truth in its hand.

It has occurred to us in the course of some inquiries, instituted for the purpose of keeping our

readers abreast of all the great movements going on around us, that this test is already applicable to Homœopathy, the professed reformation of medicine by Hahnemann and his followers. Homœopathy may be said to have begun with the present century; for, although the "Organon of the Healing Art" was not published till 1810, Hahnemann had been seized by the idea which dominated over his long life so early as 1790, and he had sent forth several distinctly homœopathic tracts, as well as won himself some disciples, by 1800. During these fifty years Homœopathy has been steadily fighting its way into public estimation. To say nothing, at present, of the medical men who have devoted themselves to its practice and carrying forward, the laity of every land and of every class have gradually lent it their confidence in great numbers. It has adherents in almost every city of any consequence on the continent of Europe. It flourishes in the United States of America: it has actually built itself a college in Pennsylvania. In Great Britain the number of patients ready to trust themselves to homœopathic treatment is so large, that there are already upwards of one hundred and fifty practitioners, all either regularly licensed as surgeons, or possessing orthodox degrees in medicine. Yet Homœopathy was all but unknown in this country so lately as 1830. Now it is practised extensively in London, at Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Cheltenham, Hull, Brighton, Clifton, and, in fact, more or less all over England. It is proportionally successful in getting a footing in Scotland and Ireland. It seems also that, as soon as Homœopathy penetrates to a new station, it opens a dispensary for the poor. There are two homœopathic hospitals in London, one at Manchester; and they are moving for the opening of one at Edinburgh. In short, Homœopathy is already a power, in this as well as in other countries. Be it right or wrong, be it a truth or only a half-truth, it has got itself established silently, slowly, perhaps surely. It cannot be ignored by the public, by the medical profession, or by the journalist any longer.

Nor do the lay-friends of this system prove to be obscure and unlettered. Archbishop Whately, the Chevalier Bunsen, and Principal Scott of Owen's College constitute a trio of its literary adherents. Messrs. Cobden, Leslie, and Wilson are fair examples of its parliamentary partisans. Radetsky, Pulszky, and General Farquharson rank among its numerous military defenders. Messrs. Leaf, Sugden, and Forbes are three of its great merchants. The Duke of Hamilton and the Earls of Wilton, Erne, Shrewsbury, and Denbigh (to say nothing of Lords Newport, Robert Grosvenor, and Kinnaird) may serve for its body-guard of honour. Queen Adelaide was its patient; and the Duchess of Kent is the patroness of a great bazaar to be held for its behoof in London next June, during the thick of the exhibition. Even Jenny Lind is its votary. In conclusion of the whole matter, it is clear that homœopathy not only spreads apace, but it also spreads in all sorts of good directions, through the present fabric of society. And this fact certainly conveys the idea to the mind of an unbiased journalist, if not to a more learned medical head, that there must be some sort of truth in Homœopathy; whether pure or mixed, whether negative or affirmative, whether critical of something old or declaratory of something new.

The character of the lay-adherents of Homœopathy is a voucher for the general character of its practitioners amongst us. They must be gentlemen and men of some science, as indeed is proved by their licenses and degrees from the (so-called) orthodox quarters. For our own parts we have found homœopathizing doctors as well-bred, as learned, and as capable as their allopathic brethren. They do not distinguish themselves in other sciences; but that is not to be expected. You do not ask the Lavoisierian chemist to be great in natural history, nor the Copernican astronomer to excel in chemistry. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*—every man to his department. The allopathic physician, immersed in practice, does not win a name elsewhere any more than the homœopath; and, from the nature of the case, all the homœopaths are practical physicians.

But there is another way of trying the mettle of this young school of doctors, and that is the study of their writings in their own branch. Nor were it fair to judge them by such larger or smaller brochures as enthusiastic converts are apt to throw off in order to vindicate their new allegiance. Let them be judged by the works which the best of them produce in the maturity of their powers and their

experience. Let them be judged even by the average quality of the articles published, from quarter to quarter, during the last ten years in the British Homœopathic Journal. This is not the place to enter into such an inquiry of course; but the very existence of such a ground of challenge is a proof that the numerous medical disciples of Hahnemann are not below the general run of their opponents in intellectual standing; and that is an additional presumption in favour of there being something or other in homœopathy, which will be propagating itself, and indeed which cannot die because it is true.

These two kinds of presumptive evidence, the one popular and the other professional, are certainly strong enough to suggest and enforce an inquiry into the character and manner of life of the master-mind, that originated and drove forward this whole movement. We say master-mind, and that before adding a word more about him, for only such a mind could possibly have produced such effects as have already been alluded to. Only a master-mind, were it even another Lucifer in the sinister sense of that classic name, could have drawn so many of his younger brethren to his standard, created a new body of scientific literature, and made so extensive and profound an impression on the world at large. And this master-mind appears to have been every way worthy of so vigorous an embodiment, and so lifelike a perpetuation in the annals of medical history.

Apart from his especial distinction, Samuel Hahnemann soon promised to be a man of mark and likelihood. His father, being but a drawer of designs on porcelain, was about to take him from the Meissen high school before he had entered the upper classes; but the masters would not let him go. They kept him till the end of the curriculum without receiving fees. At twenty years of age he went to study medicine at Leipzig, with only twenty crowns in his purse. But the good offices of his former teachers got him free admission to the majority of the classes; and he won himself a living by the teaching of Greek and French, and by the translation of English works into the German tongue. Having studied another year at Vienna, Dr. Quarin got him the situation of a family doctor at Hermannstadt, where he also practised out of doors, and that so successfully as to be able, in a year and a half, to study another year at Erlangen, and take his degree. He was then district physician at Gommern for nearly three years; but the uncertainty of practical medicine inflicted such daily pain upon him that he threw up his place, betook himself to Dresden, and hoped to live by the use of his pen.

At the request of Dr. Wagner, however, and with the consent of the town council, he first undertook the entire direction of the Dresden Hospital for a year; after which he removed to Leipzig, where his dissatisfaction with the art and trade of healing diseases became so unmitigable that he abandoned it altogether, and occupied himself with chemistry and authorship. It was during this sorrowful, conscientious, and brave withdrawal from the public life of his profession—a profession, too, in which he was notoriously eminent even thus early in his career—that he perceived and caught at the conception of Homœopathy. It was during this retirement from opening wealth and distinction to comparative poverty and obscurity, that he was visited by the idea to which he dedicated the rest of his long and laborious life. He was thirty-five at this time, the age at which Dante began his poem.

There is nothing like unseemly haste or over-weening self-seeking in this preparatory portion of a great course. It is rather remarkable for the very opposite qualities. Early poverty nobly borne and baffled, undeniable industry and attainment, favour with men of science and the public around him, rare sensibility and conscientiousness, self-sacrifice and voluntary poverty, and the consigning of himself to the doing of honest literary work for bread and salt, seem to be an admirable series of antecedents, in the life of a discoverer, to the rising of some new orb of truth upon his soul. One feels as if it were certain that any scientific conviction, capable of seizing and quickening so gifted and resolute a man, must be more or less legitimate. Well, he gave himself over for better for worse to this conviction; elaborated it with amazing industry; expounded it with unequalled erudition, with clearness, with ingenuity, with yearning earnestness, and with solid eloquence; and established it in the world, as we have seen, in spite of coldness, apathy, enmity, slander, and persecution. There

is no need of analyzing his proper homœopathic orbit more minutely, for some readers might contend that it is yet *sub judice*; but the unquestioned and unquestionable facts contained in the character of Hahnemann before his new idea, in the respectability of his medical disciples, and in the varied host of his lay-adherents, do certainly constitute an irrefragable proof that Homœopathy is no mere deusion and monstrous birth of the passing time.

It is right that this much at least be frankly said for Homœopathy in an organ like the *Leader*, which professes to give fair play to every great question under heaven, and which has hitherto stood to its profession without alienating "those of the opposite faction." Besides, the question of Homœopathy has a popular aspect as well as a purely technical one. People have to choose their doctors; and a momentous choice it generally is. It also becomes the man of intelligence to know something of the grounds on which his neighbour's decision rests; while it surely behoves every reader, especially of a leading periodical, to be informed of all the very notable movements of the pregnant century in which he lives. We shall therefore return to this subject in a future number; although not prepared either to support or to assail Homœopathy in the gross.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

Suggestions for the Establishment of an Industrial Association, in connection with National Schools, as a Preventive of Crime, Vagrancy, and Pauperism, resulting, after a series of years, in a Reduction of Poor Rates to the extent of Seventy per Cent. as shown in Tables illustrating the Design. By the Rev. Richard Jervis Statham, B.A., Rector of Tarporley, Cheshire. J. W. Parker.

CONSCIOUSNESS of the fearful amount of ignorance, poverty, and crime, which the apathy of former ages and the religious contentions of the present have suffered to accumulate, has produced its natural effect upon the minds of all who are not distracted from its contemplation by constant occupation, or steeled against the painful reflections which arise from it by constant familiarity. The certainty that, week after week, thousands are added to the teeming population of our towns, without adequate provision, or even an approach to it, for their training in those habits by which alone their usefulness to their country, or even their existence compatibly with its safety, can be assured, and that among the more sparse inhabitants of our rural districts the intellect remains unenlightened, and the heart untouched,—this certainty has stirred up at length a spirit which will not be set at rest until means are found to remedy the existing evil, and prevent its recurrence in the future.

All who have to do with the poorer classes of society,—the political and social reformer, the philanthropist, and the minister of religion, are painfully impressed with this consciousness, every step they take in their efforts in the service of mankind. One labours for the emancipation of the many, and bids them earn the franchise by proving themselves worthy of it; an enlightened portion gladly receive his exhortations and his aid, and work with him to gain their rights. A fearfully large number turn coldly away, unable to appreciate the value of political freedom, or preferring a transient sensual gratification to its achievement, because that achievement will involve self-denial and exertion. Another wishes to point out the way in which by concert and economy of means and labour, the many may raise themselves from the condition of mere workers to that of associated capitalists, themselves the rewarders of their own toil and partakers of its fruits. A chosen few respond to his aspirations, but on the rest no impression is made. They do not comprehend the causes of the evils which they feel, nor the nature of the proposed remedy; they are content with things as they are with themselves, and as they have been with their fathers before them; and they go on in the same state of disunion and want of concert which causes their present weakness, and which, while it lasts, will ensure its perpetuation.

The same want of success, and from the same cause, attends the efforts of those who are forward in the work of sanitary and educational reform. The best men from among the many gladly avail themselves of our baths and washhouses, our model lodging-houses, our mechanics' institutes and literary societies, our benefit clubs and associations for mutual aid; but there are thousands whose sanitary condition must be improved in spite of themselves; who are unconscious of the advantages offered them, and on whom they are, consequently, thrown away. And, not to

speak of the attempts to disseminate peculiar and more abstruse matters of theology, what fate attends the endeavours of those who would rouse men to a consciousness of their lofty spiritual state and destinies, and to excite, therefrom, a feeling warm in itself, and fruitful in its action of love to God and man? For the thousands by whom these endeavours are understood, and by whom they are at least respected, there are myriads to whom these men and their endeavours are alike objects of suspicion, or on whose ears and hearts their words fall unheeded, as seed on unprepared soil.

Alive as we are to the perilous extent of ignorance and its concomitants among our population, we rejoice at any effort, from whatever quarter made, to remove them. The real remedy, organization in industrial schools and colonies, it has been our labour to recommend; for by that alone do we see how the root of the evil can be touched. But, meanwhile, much may be done by way of palliation: and every attempt made, however incomplete, in the right direction, has this advantage, that it serves to draw men's minds to the investigation of social evil and its causes, and to the supply of defects in existing experiments, which each successive failure serves to render manifest.

Mr. Statham, who has had the advantage of many years' experience among the poor, is convinced of the inadequacy of education alone, in the ordinary sense of the term, to cure the maladies by which society is afflicted. After enumerating the various efforts of philanthropy in that direction, he remarks on their comparative fruitlessness:—

"And yet, notwithstanding the excellence of our institutions for reclaiming prodigals, instructing the ignorant, imparting to the destitute habits of self-support, our most sanguine calculations cannot overlook the question—whether the results will be in proportion to the means employed; whether we can clearly trace out the connection between the advantages of early education and the character that will afterwards be formed, and whether our brightest schemes and prospects do not miserably fall before opposing influences, which (at the age most valuable for mental cultivation, and most fraught with danger if this be interrupted), alienate the children from the hands that would befriend them, and bind them, soul and body, to a world that 'lieth in wickedness.' Those most conversant with the subject bear melancholy testimony to the facts,—that by far the greater number of children leave school before twelve, or even ten years of age,—that by corrupt associations, children of acute intellect soon learn the vices and the crimes of men, moral principles being choked by the rapid growth of carnal appetites,—that the early employments of labouring children (more particularly in rural districts) are rather indolent than industrial, and consequently that knowledge is soon wasted in forgetfulness,—that the employers of poor children entertain towards them no proper sense of Christian obligation, and scarcely any natural sympathy, and that, consequently, in a cold and unfriendly aspect, minds once capable of better dispositions speedily imbibe a distaste for subordination and a contempt for authority,—that few continue to be church goers, scarcely any become communicants."

And again—

"In reference to the supposition that Education is an infallible antidote for pauperism, be it remembered that when the supplies of a labourer's family are cut off or diminished by his own personal sickness, infirmity, or age, learning is not bread; nor can the best principles of religion or morality suppress the cravings of starvation."

The hardships of a labourer's life, his constant struggle against want, his daily anxieties, the pressure of which renders provision for the future next to impossible, and the various vicissitudes to which he is obnoxious, are well depicted by our author; who arrives through their examination at the following practical conclusion:—

"Ten millions and a half of our population are supposed by crime or improvidence to be preying upon the vitals of the country; many, doubtless, more sinned against than sinning, sufferers rather by misfortune than by fault; yet showing that, wherever their education has begun, they are superadding one sad lesson for themselves and others in the school of misery. It is well, indeed, that we should anxiously consider how we can get children into schools, and supply the wants of education to friendless places like the Irish town in Manchester; but we must pass from the care of children to the welfare of men and women, and endeavour to meet another question which is often suggested by the sight of some of our old parishioners after forty years' honest toil upon the farms, nominally refunding their parish pittance by silling rate on the highway, viz.: How can we uphold the cottage in the respectability of honest independence, and relieve the parish from the necessity of resorting to such methods to maintain him?"

The solution of this problem Mr. Statham conceives he has found in the establishment under Government authority, and in immediate connection with national schools, of saving and sick clubs, loans to industrious and deserving cottagers, provisions for old age, accident, and infirmity, and for the expenses and necessities of sickness and of death. The funds for these purposes he would

obtain through a system of industrial prizes, illustrated by a series of elaborate tabular calculations, for the details of which we must refer to the work itself. He recognises the principle of State education: and in this respect, whatever may be thought of the validity of his plans, he is a fellow-worker in the cause for which we have so long contended:—

"Our proposition," he says, "is to establish under the authority of a royal charter, an institution which might be auxiliary to the Poor Law Board, the Government Education Board, the National Society, and other like authorities; and which should be enabled to raise contributions and to attach the above-named benefits to schools (upon stated conditions), the administration of which should be provided for by an allowance from the Government Education Grant (augmented by an education tax), at the rate of 10s. per head upon the cottage children in the schools selected, to meet 6s. per head supplied out of the funds of the institution itself, the same being reducible in course of time, until the institution becomes altogether self-supporting, and able to repay the Government."

By these means, Mr. Statham calculates that, in process of time, the poor rates would be reduced to the extent of seventy per cent. But this result, though great and important in itself, he holds to be subordinate to the improvement likely to ensue in the habits and condition of the people. He fully recognises, moreover, the necessity of industrial training, as well in connection with the unions as independently of them; and, upon the whole, while we are still convinced that a more searching and immediate remedy is required for our social ills than that which he indicates, yet his work may direct public attention to the subject, and will gain for its author the reputation of a sagacious counsellor, and a benevolent and laborious man.

CENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

The Quarterly Review. No. CLXXVI. (Art. V.) Murray.
Local Self-Government and Centralization: the Characteristics of each; and its Practical Tendencies, as affecting Social, Moral, and Political Welfare and Progress; including Comprehensive Outlines of the English Constitution. By J. Toulmin Smith, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. John Chapman.

We place these two antagonistic treatises together, for they deserve to be studied together. The Quarterly Reviewer advocates Centralization in the abstract, but with an eye towards the sanitary commission in the concrete. Mr. Toulmin Smith is uncompromising in his hostility to Centralization under every form, and upholds Local Self-Government as the ideal of social liberty. It seems to us, however, that these two writers, if they came to discuss the subject, would not find themselves so antagonistic as they now appear; the more so, as in denouncing Centralization Mr. Smith always identifies it with the vicious forms of despotism it assumes in Continental polity, while in upholding Local Self-Government he never accepts the vicious, peddling, jobbing parochial forms which it assumes in England, but always points to a democratic condition of society in which Local Self-Government would doubtless accomplish all he asserts. But this is the point from which Centralization is also viewed (perhaps unconsciously) by the Quarterly Reviewer. He, too, needs a democracy for the free movement of his social machinery. When he theorizes on the action and advantages of Centralization, it is clear that society is by him understood as thoroughly democratic. Let him repudiate the counteraction and counterchecks afforded by democracy, and his boasted "consolidation" becomes at once the machinery of despotism, more or less tempered by the more or less democratic condition of the state. So also by Mr. Toulmin Smith society is always understood as democratic; and by so understanding it, he can free Local Self-Government from the charges so truly brought against it of Parochial Despotism—a despotism as vicious as that of any known government, and more contemptible.

Democracy lying thus at the very basis of this great political question, it is a fault in both writers that they have not clearly, unequivocally, emphatically stated it. Perhaps the Quarterly Reviewer could hardly have been expected to do so—not in that place, at least. Mr. Toulmin Smith was under no such restraint. Yet to our thinking the absence of this preliminary statement confuses the whole discussion. We agree with the Reviewer that rightly-considered Centralization and Local Self-Government are not antagonistic—that so far from being mutually repugnant, they are, on the contrary, necessary concomitants, developed *pari passu* each as the corrective and counterpoise of the other. It is only from an incomplete and one-sided view of these forms that their antagonism manifests itself. Centralization is bad; Local Self-Government is bad; both are clumsy and despotic in action. But

in theory Centralization is the culminating point of national perfection; Local Self-Government the perfection of sectional operations. Observe, however, that in theorizing, the actual hindrances and deteriorating influences are eliminated, and the state so centralized and so self-governed is always Democratic!

Let us first follow the arguments of the Reviewer. He is a man of large and liberal mind, and his scientific training gives to his speculations that union of breadth and minute detail which is so characteristic of the positive thinker. He would meet Mr. Toulmin Smith on his own ground in applauding Local Government; but to that he would add the supreme, central, controlling, general power. He takes organic beings as an analogy; in the lowest forms of organic life we find only local life—in the highest we find the greatest diversity of local life with a supreme unity:—

"It is in man, the highest type of life, that we find, at once, the most strongly pronounced unity of the whole organism, and also the greatest multiplicity, diversity, and individuality, of the constituent organs. And the concurrent expansion of the central and local vitality is not casual but necessary; each being obviously the indispensable condition, as well as the inevitable consequence of the other; while in the well-balanced intensity of both we recognise alike the sign and the source of man's organic supremacy. This counterpoised duality of individual life is repeated, on a vaster scale, in the social organism; which is impelled to a similar double development, as well by blindly striving popular instinct, as by conscious philosophic statesmanship. And as, within the womb the embryo man springs at first from a mere nerveless cell, or simple monad, which unfolds itself gradually, by simultaneous expansion of its local and central forces, into many-ganglioned, full-brained humanity; so likewise does society, during long ages of painful gestation, unfold progressively its double life, ganglionic and cerebral (or local and central), from primal anarchy to well-knit constitutional government. Civilization, indeed, is but the name we give to an intense manifestation of this double life, elevating while it complicates the organization of society, and exalting, by its reaction, the character and conduct of individual man."

Again:—

"These very expressions, indeed, order and government, if examined in a comprehensive spirit, yield a satisfactory disproof of the alleged repugnance between centralized and local institutions. For all government, however narrow its sphere, implies a convergence and concentration of force, determining the subordination of minor to major interests, and of partial to collective rights. In that first degree of government, for instance, which a man is bound to exercise over himself, the passing impulse of each particular appetite and organ is subordinated to the permanent and collective interest of the whole organism; which would be compromised by the unrestricted freedom of its several constituent members. So, again, in that second sphere of government which has its centre in the father of a family, each member's individual freewill finds its proper limit exactly at the point where further indulgence would compromise the interests of the entire household. And as individual self-government is but the first degree of centralized power, and paternal or family government the second; so likewise the district government of many households constituting a parish, or precinct—the municipal government of many parishes and precincts, grouped within a town or borough—and the imperial government of many towns and provinces, forming a realm or kingdom—are but ascending grades of the same progressive centralization; whereof even the last-named eminent degree still ranks below that loftiest supremacy, which, based on the general law of nations, and administered by their diplomatic representatives, subordinates the interests of particular states to the collective interests of humanity. At each ascending step we still find the power of a superior or more central organ maintaining order in a subordinate group, by regulating the mutual relations of all, and by correcting, when necessary, the internal irregularities of each. In the individual man the permanent function of the great nervous centre is to keep the inferior organs in harmonious equipoise; while, by its exceptional curative interference, it also brings about the internal re-adjustment of any particular organ which may become deranged. So also it is the father's permanent function to maintain harmony among all his children; and his exceptional duty to correct the aberrations of any particular child whose unaided free-will proves inadequate for its self-government. In like manner it is the permanent office of parochial boards to maintain justice and fair play between household and household; while they are occasionally obliged, in consequence of private misrule, to restrain or modify the internal government of particular domiciles. And to our judgment it seems clear that the central state authority is bound by the same rule not only to hold the balance even between rival localities, but also, in each particular locality, to interfere occasionally for the remedy of disorders caused by the misconduct of the local power. . . . If, now, the question be raised, What degree of local mismanagement justifies the interference of the central power? or how, in any given case, is the need of such interference to be determined? the answer is obvious. The need of central interference is evinced by the exact converse of that evidence which suffices to prove the adequacy of local self-government: the condition of the ruled furnishing, in both cases, the proper test; and manifest disorder calling for curative intervention, as plainly as evident healthiness claims to be let alone. Just as a complaint of the liver, transmitted

in a message of pain along the nerves, justifies the ganglionic nervous centre in determining towards it a swifter supply of blood, or of nervous power, for its cure; just as the complaint of a parish or town, testified in a report of excessive mortality, or in a petition from the suffering inhabitants, justifies the metropolitan sanitary centre in directing thither, by the medium of a commissioner, the power necessary to abate its disorder. Again, and further, just as this curative invasion of the liver may be justified not only by its own complaint, but by the complaint of neighbouring organs impeded in their action by the liver's disorder; just so may the remedial interference of a central authority with any house in a town, or any town in a realm, be justified not only by complaints from inhabitants of the disordered place, but also by detriment accruing to the residents in its vicinity.

So close, indeed, is the analogy between the two organisms, individual and social, that in both cases the remedy becomes worse than the disease when central interference is premature or excessive; so as to supersede, instead of regulating and restoring the normal action of the disordered part. A country whose provincial towns should be permanently subject to the direct control of a central sanitary board, ruling by local nominees irresponsible to the ratepayers, would be in the exact condition of an individual, whose local organs of digestion, &c. instead of working spontaneously, should be habitually urged to preternatural activity by the administration of stimulating drugs. In both these cases (as indeed in all others) excess is followed by equivalent privation; and the unnatural tension, kept up for a time by undue excitement, induces, in the social as in the individual organs, a state of ultimate torpor and debility. From centralisation in this obnoxious sense our sanitary remediation differs as much as the occasional use of tonics or aperients differs from habitual gin-drinking, or from Mr. Morrison's daily purge."

In Socialism this Central and Sectional method of Government is indispensable; nay, not only in Socialism, but in every other form of polity; without it society becomes split into tribes, and the nation disappears in parishes.

Next week we shall examine Mr. Toulmin Smith's arguments; referring meanwhile to the article in the *Quarterly* as a powerfully argued, beautifully written, defence of the Sanitary Board against the clamours of parish interests, and the prejudices of those who oppose all centralization.

RELIGIOUS UNITY.

True Christianity Restored. A Treatise on an Original and Complete System of Theology, founded on the Attributes of the Lord Jehovah. By Philip Wood.

Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

The desire for accord and uniformity in religious opinion has for ages filled the hearts and animated the exertions of sincere and earnest men. The sources of this desire have been as various as the ways in which it has been manifested. In some men it has had its rise in a burning zeal for unity in doctrine, in a conviction of the essential necessity for the submission of mankind to one unvarying rule of faith, and the erection of one absolute standard to which all inquiry must defer. Once possessed with this conviction, religionists have been hurried on by it irresistibly to the extremest measures, in order to enforce what they have deemed essential. The safety of their own souls, and those of mankind in general, even of offenders against their rule of uniformity, is the end which they have set before themselves to be pursued at all hazards of repose, and all sacrifices of humanity. Once convinced that the unquestioning reception of any dogma is indispensable to future life and happiness, the earnest believer felt himself bound, not only for his own sake and for the rest of the orthodox, but for that of the heretic himself, at any cost to enforce it.

Others have felt the expediency of an uniform belief for the peace and progress of religion more strongly than its essential necessity to the spiritual welfare of mankind. Two classes of minds have been thus affected, and exertions in two opposite directions have been the consequence. From one quarter has come the effort to persuade men to accept the rule of faith adopted at the period when, as they hold, Christianity prevailed in unadulterated purity; and held since that period, *semper ubique et ab omnibus*, in all times, in all places, and by all men, though encumbered by additions and debased by corruptions. From another, the eclectic endeavour to cull from existing systems all points of difference in which essentials are not involved, trusting that the residue may form a "bond of peace" by which the "unity of the spirit" may be preserved. The dream of both classes is amiable, but their task is hopeless. Amid the prevalence of independent thought and free inquiry, it is vain to enforce submission to undisputed authority. Amid so great an attachment to peculiar tenets as our existing sects display, it is as idle to expect that, for years to come, any process of elimination will lead to the establishment of a formula which all will be con-

tented to accept. The true policy for those who desire religious peace seems to be this, viz., to abandon the hope of *uniformity in opinion*, and to seek to arrive at *unity of action* in all matters wherein religious men, however widely differing in opinion, may work together for the advancement of those practical measures for the good of humanity, in which they all agree.

To carry out this idea into practice may be a work of difficulty, requiring at once clearness in the enunciation of their own views on the part of its maintainers, and a delicate appreciation of and respect for those of others. Years of dogmatic intolerance have drawn men from the contemplation of the sources from whence all opinion is derived; and it may take years of charitable and friendly intercourse, in the furtherance of practical and benevolent objects, to soften down the rancour engendered by past contentions, and raise up in its room that mutual respect and forbearance that shall make to each the conscientious conviction of his neighbour a sacred thing, which he would shrink from defaming or deriding with the same constancy of purpose as he would resist the defamation or derision of his own. This will not preclude ample and fair discussion. It will, on the contrary, facilitate and encourage it, in that candid and conciliatory spirit in which alone can be undertaken a mutual inquiry after truth.

The object of the benevolent author of the work before us, may be drawn from the title of his book; and we are bound to say that he has laboured earnestly and conscientiously to accomplish it. If he should fail, it will be because, while giving full credit to the holders of opposite views for sincerity and praiseworthy zeal, he sets forth his own peculiar notions with more of positiveness than those whom he wishes to bring over to them will be inclined to accept. Apparently a partaker of the views of Swedenborg, he is at issue with most other religionists on the subjects of the Trinity, the Atonement, Election, Predestination, Free Will, &c. The difficulty involved in the discussion of these questions, and the reconciliation of the apparent contradictions involved in them, will show the arduous character of the task which Mr. Wood has undertaken; and he has executed it with eloquence, fervour, and consideration for the feelings of those whose views he controverts; though from the fact of his work being controversial and the advocate of one special set of opinions, it will be acceptable chiefly to those who wish to inquire what the views of his particular sect may be, and to those by whom those views are already entertained. This is the way in which he inculcates

THE LAW OF KINDNESS.

"Speak kindly to thy brother man, for he has many cares thou dost not know—many sorrows thine eye hath not seen; and grief may be gnawing at his heart-strings, which ere long will snap them in sunder. Oh, speak kindly to him! Perhaps a word from thee will be the means to kindle the light of joy in his over-shadowed heart, and make his pathway to the tomb a pleasant one. Speak kindly to thy brother man, even though sin has marred the spirit's beauty, and turned into discord the once perfect harmony of his being. Harshness can never reclaim him. Kindness may. For, far down beneath all his depravity, there still lingers a spark of the spirit's loveliness, that one word from thee may kindle to a flame, which will eventually be the means to purify the whole man, and make him what he was designed to be—the true spiritual image of his God. It is enough for thee to know that he belongs to the common brotherhood of man, and needs thy sympathy. Then give it to him freely—ay, freely (comparatively) as thy Father, who is in heaven, giveth to thee."

Mr. Wood thus speaks of the end and aim of Christianity:—

"It was especially the purpose of the Lord Jesus Christ to redeem men from the slavery of selfishness, to raise them to a divine disinterested love. By this he intended his followers should be known, that his religion should be broadly divided from all former institutions. He meant that this should be worn as a frontlet on the brow, should beam as a light from the countenance, should shed a grace over the manners, should give tones of sympathy to the voice, and especially should give energy to do and suffer for others' good. Here is one of the grand distinctions of Christianity, incomparably grander than all the mysteries which have borne its name. Our knowledge of Christianity is to be measured, not by the laboriousness with which we have dived into the depths of theological systems, but by our comprehension of the nature, extent, energy, and glory of that disinterested principle which Christ enjoined as our likeness to God, and as the perfection of human nature."

And thus of the soul of all pure Religion, the love of God and man:—

"This love, increased in us, will not exhibit itself by our sitting at our ease and with folded hands, idly wishing man well, but by alleviating his sufferings, increasing

his comforts, removing his ignorance, correcting his errors, advancing the knowledge of his true interests, and assisting him to form and establish habits of true Christian conduct, founded on the Word of God; but the height of this virtue is to be attained, not by the ignorant man, who fears being spoiled by vain philosophy, not by the timid hesitator, who would not dare to look into the works of his Heavenly Father, for fear of being confounded; but by him alone whose mind is informed by just notions of the constitution, the circumstances, and the destinies of man; who knows well the organic structure and its relation to all the external objects that surround him, and the manifold vicissitudes to which he is subject; and who would for the sake of becoming instrumental in raising him from the dust to a more elevated place, and of administering to his necessities, be well content to use his talents and time for his service, from pure 'love to his neighbour.'

BOOKS ON OUR TABLE.

General History of the Christian Religion and Church. By Dr. Neander. Translated by Joseph Torrey. New edition, carefully revised by the Reverend A. J. W. Morrison, B.A. Vol. 2. (Bohn's Standard Library.)

The second volume of Neander's erudite and philosophical history of the Church is even more interesting than the first, embracing a minute and comprehensive account of the Gnostics and their particular offshoots: both as connected with Judaism and as opposed to it, and leaning towards Paganism. Having set forth in his patient manner all the doctrines and tendencies of these sects, Neander then undertakes to show the development of the Catholic Church as it grew up amidst these sects, and absorbed them. Origen is treated in masterly style. Valuable also are his sections on the Fathers, for he is one of those rare historians who do not speak at second hand. Two indices are added which make reference easy, one of names and subjects, and one of quotations and citations.

Historical and Critical Account of the Caricatures of James Gillray. By Thomas Wright and K. H. Evans.

H. G. Bohn.

An excellent volume to accompany the works of Gillray, now unintelligible except by means of some such commentary. Mr. Bohn gives a curious history of the purchase of the plates, formerly worth several thousand pounds, and finally rescued from the melting-pot as old copper by Mr. Bohn, who now issues a complete set of them, to which this volume forms the letter press. It contains much interesting gossip connected with the political and personal history of the latter years of George III. and his reign; and has been compiled with great diligence.

A Biographical Sketch of W. C. Macready. By W. J. Fox, M.P.; with Portrait by Thorburn; also Macbeth, being Part IV. of Shakespeare's complete Works. Edited by Samuel Phelps, Esq.

Willoughby and Co.

An enthusiastic account of the career of Macready, written with more eloquence than discrimination, but containing, nevertheless, some fine and subtle touches, and interesting as a complete view of the artist's progress.

Of the edition of Shakespeare's works which Mr. Phelps is superintending, we shall speak at length when it is completed; hitherto we have only seen two parts (IV. and VII.), and must content ourselves with intimating that the text is taken from the first folio, with such corrections as obvious typographical errors suggest—it is printed in double columns in small but clear type—and has brief notes appended.

The Operative. Parts I. II. III.

Berger.

This periodical belongs, we understand, to a stirring and earnest body of working men connected with engineering. The contributions are very creditable performances, and display the right spirit. A great deal of useful information and valuable advice is contained in the *Operative*, especially for operatives; but its pages are not monopolized by "dry" and "heavy" matter; tales and sketches spiritedly told relieve the gravity of politics, and enliven the dulness of social economies.

Chanticleer; a Thanksgiving Story of the Peabody Family. By Cornelius Mathews. Second Edition.

Boston: B. B. Mussey and Co.

A charming story for young people, illustrating American country life, and bringing out an excellent moral.

Whitefriars; or the Days of Charles II. (Railway Library.)

G. Routledge.

The Dramatic Works of William Shakespeare, from the text of Johnson, Stevens, and Reed, with Glossarial Notes, Life, &c.

A new Edition. By William Hazlitt.

G. Routledge.

Christian Aspects of Faith and Duty. Discourses. By John James Taylor, B.A.

J. Chapman.

The Odyssey of Homer, with the Hymns, Epigrams, and Battle of the Frogs and Mice. Literally translated, with explanatory Notes. By Theodore Alois Buckley, B.A.

H. G. Bohn.

Peter Little and the Lucky Sirpence, the Frog's Lecture, and other Stories; a Verse Book for my Children and their Playmates.

J. Ridgway.

The British Journal of Homoeopathy. (Part 36.)

S. Highley.

COPPER COINAGE OF WILLIAM IV.—When the copper coins of the last reign appeared, a slight tinge in the colour of the metal excited the suspicion of those accustomed to examine such things, that it contained gold, which proved to be the fact; hence their real value was greater than that for which they passed current, and they were speedily collected and melted down by manufacturers, principally, I believe, as an alloy to gold, whereby every particle of that metal which they contained was turned to account. I have been told that various Birmingham establishments had agents in different parts of the country appointed to collect this coinage.—*Notes and Queries.*

Portfolio.

We should do our utmost to encourage the Beautiful, or the Useful encourages itself.—GORDON.

SKETCHES FROM LIFE.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

X. THE DESPISED WOMAN.

Mrs. Hepburn made a mistake early in life,—as most people do in one way or another. Her mistake was a very serious one; but she has endured the consequences more bravely and patiently than most of us endure the results of our own errors. She was very religious; and she loved a man who was not religious at all; and very far from moral. The best thing he ever did was loving her; and the wisest thing he ever did was marrying her. She saw, in the midst of her love for him, that he was selfish, fond of his own indulgence, and of a sturdy temper. But he had some knowledge, and she had nearly none. She respected his knowledge too much, and was too humble about her own ignorance. She held fast to her religion; and she loved it so dearly that she could not but believe that he would love it too, when it was brought into his daily life at home. She knew that his brother George was not a good man; and that George's wife had a very bad temper; but she thought she could bear with this for her husband's sake; and in this she was not mistaken. One unfavourable circumstance was that her husband was very little at home; only one day in the week. He was a boatman on a canal in Lancashire, and five-sixths of his time were spent on board the boat, with only too much opportunity, and too many temptations from companions, to drink and play cards, and be dirty in body and mind.

They began life prosperously, as to money. Her husband set her up in a grocery shop, in a by-street of a town, in the midst of good custom; and she took pains to learn to manage the business well. The house to which the shop belonged was so large, that it was necessary to let the upper rooms. Mrs. Hepburn thought herself fortunate in obtaining unexceptionable lodgers, as she told her husband with a thankful joy. Two pious ladies engaged the rooms; and she served them devotedly, and thanked them incessantly for the opportunity of attending the prayer-meetings which they held almost every evening, with their minister and his friends. These ladies did not attend at all to household business. They left it to her to provide their dinners, and the hot suppers which they usually had after their prayer-meetings. They did not even seem to remember their bills; and when she was short of cash, and ventured to lay the butcher's or baker's bills on their table while they were out, the bits of paper silently disappeared, and were not afterwards spoken of. Once or twice, when she was hard pressed, and when she asked when she might look for a settlement, she was put off with gentle promises, and benevolent exhortations to patience. Her faith in them was so strong, and she had so great a dread of losing her religious privileges by exciting her husband against the ladies, that she culpably concealed their fault, and went on raising money by selling her stock, and getting in more on the strength of her lodgers' promises, till, at the end of two years, she found all her means exhausted, and discovered that the ladies had never had any means at all. When they found she could no longer put dinners and hot suppers on the table for them, they grew haughty and insolent, and went off in a huff,—leaving her almost broken-hearted.

Happily, her religion was a sufficient stay. She saw that the sins of false professors affected only the profession, and not the religion itself. Her ideas of religion were changed, but her faith was not overthrown. But for this, she must have died; for she had no other resource. She sat in a bare and desolate house, expecting to be turned out into the street with her child, and dreading her husband's return, because it was her fault that he was ruined. There was something odd and terrible about the child, too. She was not like other children in her looks and ways; and in fact, the little creature was an idiot; probably in consequence of the mother's anxiety of mind before its birth. Dreadful above everything was the husband's return. The scolding at first was quite as awful as she had expected; but there was yet something worse. He vowed he would never speak to her again. No one interceded with him for her. His vicious brother spurned and insulted her; and the brother's wife took away her character in all direc-

tions. No eye looked kindly on her: no voice spoke a word of comfort. She was wholly driven in upon herself, to see what she had best do. It was soon clear to her, in the light of her religion, what she had best do. She had already told her husband that she took the whole blame on herself; that through ignorance she had done things so wrong, that she was bound to work and devote herself all her life long to repair the mischief. He made no answer; gave no sign, but a sneer, that he heard what she said. So she now resolved to say no more, except by actions. She would submit, and toil, and endure; and nobody should ever, with God's help, have cause to complain of her again. But how could she be sure,—ignorant as she was,—that through ignorance she should not again fall into some fatal error?

For five years her husband never once spoke to her. He came home once a week, as before, and made himself comfortable,—taking no more notice of her than if she had been a chair. Before the end of that time, the children were old enough to notice this, and to be injured by the sight of the contempt with which their mother was treated. She says now that it was a bitter time,—bitter beyond expression; but she knew herself to be so wrong that she was determined to bear it. She toiled and saved, till she got together money to buy a few groceries; and, by degrees, she became able to turn her lower room into a little shop,—where she is still selling groceries, while doing more in other ways than almost any other woman. One hard conflict of mind was about what to do with the younger children. Hourly conscious as she was of the evil of her own ignorance, she desired, above every thing, to send the little ones to school; but she fancied herself bound to sacrifice every thing to the eldest, whose idiocy she believed to be her own fault; and she kept the rest at home to make the days amusing and pleasant, as she hoped, to the poor sufferer. She regrets this now as an error; but some good advice and help came to her before the precious years were wholly lost; and her children can now read to her when she wants information about their education, or any thing else; and her own poor way of reading is also improved by them. By some such means she became aware of the importance of her children's health; and as soon as she conceived the idea, she set her earnest mind to work upon it. She besought her husband to have them all vaccinated: but she got nothing, in answer to her prayers, but contemptuous and angry looks. It was a serious thing to do on her own responsibility, possessed as her mind had been with the old notion that to vaccinate a child was to interfere with Providence. She struggled into a purpose at last, and had the thing done. One of the children had smallpox, some years afterwards, but so very mildly that the mother was completely satisfied that she had not been wrong. She learned that fresh country air and thorough washing were good for children; and she so contrived that all her children should wash from head to foot in cold water daily, and with as much decency as if they were in a gentleman's house. She made a yet more striking effort. Her only boy was extremely delicate in his infancy. She thought he ought to have good country air, whereas they lived in a narrow street, far away from grass and trees; and she could not put him out to board, nor could she have trusted him to any care less tender than her own. Month after month she rose at four in the morning, or earlier when the sun was up, and carried the child into the country, miles and miles beyond the smoke, returning in time to get the other children up, and the house made neat, before opening shop. It appeared, indeed, as if patience were instead of sleep to her, and her virtuous purpose as life itself. She has never sunk. She looks ten years older than she is from being so worn; but the serene face and cheerful voice show that the mind is in full strength.

As occasion arose, she found she could undertake a little more, and again a little more. A young widow whom she knew died, leaving one little child. There was a small matter of property left,—not enough to pay for placing the child out under proper care; but, perhaps, just enough for bare clothing and food. Mrs. Hepburn took home the infant, carried it on her arm as she went about her business, nursed it, cherished it, and now regarded it quite as one of her own. All this while, the brother George had gone on tempting her husband into vice; and his wife had continued to rail over her glass of gin and in her many idle hours at the patient toiling woman, whose early credulity and

imprudence were never to be forgotten; and Mrs. Hepburn, knowing how their tongues were employed, had never any other answer than the first: "Well, in my ignorance I did so many wrong things, that I must bear whatever happens." At last, the railing sister-in-law dropped down helpless in palsy. She could not move a limb. What Mrs. Hepburn then said was, "I am her sister, you are, after all; and who else should take care of her?" So she looked out the pleasantest corner of her house, and established the palsied woman there, and waited on her night and day, cheerfully and amiably,—apparently without either finding the nursing any burden, or ever remembering to apply to herself a certain text about heaping coals of fire on the head. In her arms the vixen died, and from her house she was solemnly buried.

For many years she must have had a strong sense of power within herself; and, owing to her husband's almost constant absence, her authority is all in all at home. Yet she is the same humble woman that she was in the days of her deepest humiliation. "Ann," said the Sunday school teacher lately to the beautiful little daughter of twelve years old, "I am sorry to see your shoulder growing out so sadly." "Yes, ma'am," said Ann; "mother knows about it, and she is going to get me some straps." The lady explained why straps would do mischief instead of good, and instigated a set of exercises, and other treatment, under which the shoulder came right in a very short time. The teacher told Mrs. Hepburn in a few weeks that she thought there need be no more anxiety about the shoulder; when the mother replied, "You see ma'am, what a thing it is not to know! I wish to do the best I can for my children, and here, in my ignorance, I was going to do the very worst thing I could have done, if somebody had not observed it." She will never grow conceited or authoritative now.

As her children have grown up, she has had one great comfort. She can now attend chapel, and hear services which agree with her improved view of religion. She hears what sets her forward safely and soundly in her weekly duty; and duty she loves to go. Her husband had an illness,—a painful rheumatic illness,—through which, of course, she nursed him as well as she nursed all the sick who come under her hand. She had been with him all one Sunday. In the evening he was so far comfortable that she thought she might go to chapel. "Are you going out?" he asked, as she took down her cloak. "Yes, I am going to chapel," she replied. "O dear!" sighed he, "I am sorry you are going out." What words were these from him! She hung up her cloak, took up one of the children's books, and offered to read to him. She read a little story, as well as she could; and then they fell into talk; and they had "such a happy evening!" Since that, some watchful neighbours have quietly observed that the husband has been seen at chapel more than once.

Such is their story, so far? Who shall say how it may end?

THE ONE GREY HAIR.

The wisest of the wise
Listen to pretty lies,
And love to hear 'em told.
Doubt not that Solomon
Listened to many a one—
Some in his youth, and more when he grew old.

I never sat among
The choir of Wisdom's song,
But pretty lies loved I
As much as any king,
When youth was on the wing,
And (must it then be told?) when youth had quite
gone by.

Alas! and I have not
The pleasant hour forgot,
When one pert lady said:—
"O Lancelot! I am quite
Bewildered with affright:
I see (sit quiet now!) a white hair on your head."

Another, more benign,
Drew out that hair of mine,
And in her own dark hair
Pretended she had found
That one, and twirl'd it round...
Fair as she was, she never was so fair.

WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR.

The Arts.

VIVIAN IN HIS EASY CHAIR.

No theatres this week, and I enjoy the *otium* can! Not that I am deceived by this calm: I know it is only the lull before the storm, and that Easter week, with its tumultuous mirth, casts its shadow before. Meanwhile I stretch myself, indolently reposing in the easiest of chairs (Harriet, 'twas thy thoughtful tenderness!) and opening one of the most formidable of the folios that strain my shelve, plunge into questions of

Fate, Foreknowledge, Free will absolute.

From this study I am roused by the entrance of a dirty and discrepant youth who brings me play-bills—as if I wanted to know anything about theatres till next week! as if, with the gas turned off, the house emptied, the “properties” laid by, and unrouged actors, a theatre could be interesting to any human soul, much less a man deep in the three Hypostases of Being, as shown in the genesis of the primordial Something from the primordial Nothing!

However, I told him—with that suavity which distinguishes *la politesse du cœur*—that he “might leave them.” He did so. From that moment study was impossible. I wished the Three Hypostases at—(never mind the geography)—and caught up the first playbill irresistibly allured by the captivating word *Fidelio*, which the Royal Italian Opera promises for next Thursday, to say nothing of the *Huguenots* on Tuesday for the *rentrée* of the incomparable Mario! At her Majesty's the note of preparation is not to be slighted: *L'Elisir d'Amore*, with Caroline Duprez as Adina, Lablache the Magnificent as Dulcamara—what a couple!—

“Io son ricco e tu sei bella,
Io ho dueati e vezzi hai tu;”

on Thursday *Masaniello*, with Monti (who brought tears into my eyes on my seeing her for the second time in the same week—which is no trifling praise to give a pantomimist!) and on Saturday we are to have the new prima donna, Mlle. Alaymo, who will appear in *Lucrezia Borgia*. Hem! I hope that is music enough for one week. Then the theatres! the Easter pieces! The Lyceum is to withdraw its gorgeous *Prince Charming*, though still attractive, in favour of a new fairy extravaganza, *The Queen of the Frogs*: if it equal its two predecessors the treasury and the public will be mutually satisfied. The Princess's also produces its spectacle, *The Alhambra*: what a sounding title! may the piece be as beautiful as its name! Drury Lane still finds *Azazel* attractive enough to stand in lieu of an Easter piece; and it appeals to the literary and dramatic world by the production of Schiller's *Robbers*. The Olympic, following in a track formerly proved so agreeable, offers us a pictorial dramatic representation of *Sir Roger de Coverley*. Thus I have run through the bills—but what is this? Anderson the Wizard about to give his Royal Entertainment at the St. James's Theatre, precisely as he gave it before the Queen (she is such a connoisseur in legerdemain! she sees so much of it with her Ministers!) This is an announcement to make me “wish I were a boy again”—or, at any rate, that I were the father of a family, that I might take my noisy children to see this wondrous man. Decidedly one ought to be the father of a family! I shall make arrangements to become such.

VIVIAN.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The announcement of Mendelssohn's *Elijah* on Monday night drew a large audience. The principal performers were Miss Birch, Miss Stewart, Miss L. Baxter, Miss Dolby, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. H. Phillips. The performance was uneven. Some parts were very unsteady; others we have never yet heard so effectively rendered; many of the members of the orchestra were exceedingly careless and lazy, and dragged murderously passages which they must have felt to be out of time. Mr. Jolley has yet to study his organ part. Scarcely once did we hear the full power of the organ, and several times we had it where no organ part was written. For instance, in the chorus, “Yet doth the Lord,” Mr. Jolley chose to play all through the first part, thus destroying the effect of the second portion, where Mendelssohn has written a most careful organ part. Then, where was the pedal note in the chorus, “Help, Lord,” or in the concluding chorus

of the first part, “Thanks be to God?” Such omissions and interpolations are unpardonable in so great a work.

Among the successes of the evening were the quartette “For he shall give his angels,” the trio, “Lift thine eyes,” most exquisitely rendered by Miss Birch, Miss L. Baxter, and Miss Dolby; and the lovely quartette, “Cast thy burden upon the Lord,” sung by Miss Birch, Miss L. Baxter, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Banks. We believe this was never better sung. The phrasing throughout was most delicate, and the diminuendo given to perfection. It was greeted with immense applause, and a most demonstrative encore. The “Holy, holy,” was also magnificently rendered.

Miss L. Baxter is a great acquisition in the concerted music. The purity of her intonations, and her declamatory power, were also exhibited in the “Have ye not heard.” Miss Dolby's “O rest in the Lord” was, as usual, perfection. Mr. Surman conducted the oratorio, which would have been thoroughly effective but for the causes we have pointed out. We trust he will demand from the orchestra more implicit attention to his baton in future. The successes of this society must not be marred by carelessness, any more than by latent jealousies.

THE QUEEN'S PARASOL.

Our cultivated age is beginning to require that the Useful be also Beautiful, or it will not be used. Most of us can remember the clumsy affairs called “parasols,” which were carried by ladies in our boyhood: how the lovely beings could have managed to coquette effectively with instruments so awkward, surpasses our imagination as much as it does our memory; but that they did so, only shows how possible to the dear creatures is the pursuit of admiration under difficulties. Meanwhile, however, it must be confessed that lady-power has an accession in the beautiful parasols of our own day. Instead of the uncouth brown or green silk,—the one looking cold or prudish, the other making the complexion “sickled o'er with the pale cast of thought,” even where there is no thought—we have the sweetest tints of the rainbow, any one, or all combined; and Beauty now carries with it a halo of delicacy and brightness, like a piece of atmosphere between shade and light, born with the well-dressed goddess from some Bower of Bliss.

But, as in many a matter of taste, we are indebted to classic antiquity for what we now so much admire. Toryism is sound principle in Art. On some of the pictures discovered at Herculaneum are to be seen parasols similar to ours. Here is a description of one:—

“A sort of pike of a blue colour supports at its extremity four branches of the same colour, upon which is fixed the hemispherical tent or covering, the interior of which is of a deeper blue than the supporters. The border is red, and ornamented with festoons of azure. The rest of the covering is adorned with quadrangular figures of blue and white, and decorated with yellow arabesques, the whole terminating with a blue flower.”

Upon the highest authority—that is, fair authority—we are enabled to state that the existing *ne plus ultra* is to be found in “the Queen's Parasol,” which has this week exhibited itself at our office, “and made a sunshine in that gloomy place.” It is admirable: brilliant, but not gaudy; light, but not fragile; commodious, but not clumsy. It is firm, without obliging the parasol to become an umbrella; light, without obliging it to become a wreck.

The handle has an ingenious slide, by which it can be elongated as much or as little as you please; and yet it is as firm as the British standard, which has for “a thousand years,” &c. The edge is formed into a curtain, gracefully convoluted and fringed. And the body of the silk vies in brilliancy and delicacy with—what shall we say?—with the humming-bird, the rosehafer, the dying dolphin, the arch of Iris, the wing of Cupid? Parasol-making has this season become a branch of horticulture, and the brightest flowers of Chiswick will be those made by hands: the most triumphant *Azalea* yielding the palm to “the Queen's.”

GOD ON OUR SIDE IN WICKEDNESS!—God is on our side, is the universal cry. Each of two conflicting nations consecrates its flag; and whichever conquers sings a *Te Deum*. Attila conceived himself to have a “divine claim to the dominion of the earth”: the Spaniards subdued the Indians under plea of converting them to Christianity; hanging thirteen refractory ones in honour of Jesus Christ and his apostles: and we English justify our colonial aggressions by saying “that the Creator intends the Anglo-Saxon race to people the world!” *Spencer's Social Statics*.

European Democracy.

This page is accorded to an authentic Exposition of the Opinions and Acts of the Democracy of Europe: as such we do not impose any restraint on the utterance of opinion, and, therefore, limit our own responsibility to the authenticity of the statement.

In the last days of the year which has just elapsed a publication bearing the title *Rome and the Roman States* in 1850 was distributed gratuitously and circulated in all parts of Central Italy. It was dated from Genoa, but was really issued from a clandestine printing establishment at Rome; and it is due to the patriots who wrote and published it, that this should be known, that friends and enemies may have another proof of the holy perseverance of the Roman people. For these reasons, and from its intrinsic interest, this publication of the Democratic party in Central Italy is well entitled to notice here.

From the document in question we now proceed, therefore, to extract a few facts, which may serve to illustrate the so-called “blessings” of Papal Government. Of all possible governments, that of a priestly hierarchy is the one which, by its cruel tyranny on the one hand, and on the other by its disorderly incapacity, most completely combines at once the evils of despotism and of anarchy.

1. CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

By article 556 of the Gregorian code of criminal procedure, state criminals are judged by the tribunal of prelates of the sacred college, not by any established rules, but in accordance with the powers awarded to it in each case; by article 560, witnesses are not confronted with the accused; by article 561, the accused, having been subjected to examination by the whole tribunal, are not allowed to be present during the consideration and argument of their case; by article 564, there is no appeal against the sentence, although it be decided by a simple majority of votes, except (art. 565) in the cases of condemnation to death, not pronounced unanimously, and even then part of the judges in appeal are the same who have already decided upon the very facts of the case; by article 558, the choice of counsel is not free, but is subject to the approval of the president. Everything takes place with closed doors, and no publicity is allowed to be given to the proceedings of any trial.

Practice has added even further iniquities: there are no regularly and permanently appointed judges; in each case the man most approved of for the purposes of the powers that he is appointed to act as judge; the accused are not confronted one with another, and the order of calling them before the council is arbitrary, so that whoever chooses to purchase impunity with a lie may do so without the possibility of refutation.

But even these laws appeared too benign to the Government of Pius IX. and Cardinal Antonelli; and, amongst other changes in procedure, they have now taken away from the accused even the right of proposing his own counsel.

2. A GLANCE AT THE ECONOMY OF THE ROMAN STATES.

A favourite calumny of the Pontifical government, habitually proclaimed in their edicts, from all their pulpits, in their hiring press, and in the confessional, is that the cause of their financial difficulties is to be found in the ruinous losses occasioned by the late struggle. A brief calculation will serve to re-establish the truth.

The Provisional Government issued paper money to the amount of (scudi).....	1,200,000
The Republic do.	2,941,538
Total	4,141,538

On the 3rd of August, 1849, the Pontifical Government reduced by 35 per cent. the nominal value of the paper money, lowering by one-third the amount due to employés and others. Thus the above-mentioned sum is reduced.....	2,691,999.70
To which add notes of the Roman Bank.....	1,100,000
Those of the Province of Bologna	200,000
The alloyed currency circulated by the Republic	1,000,000

And we have a total of	4,991,999.70
Subtract the amount (independent of the 50,000 scudi of the civil list sent to Gaeta by the Provisional Government) left in the Exchequer by the Republican Government	445,238

And the whole expenditure of the seven months reduces itself to..... 4,546,761.70

We have here in round numbers, a sum less than £1,000,000 as the cost to the Roman States of the revolutionary Government defending itself, and preparing for defence, during seven months, against the combined forces of France, Austria, Naples, and Spain. Our English economists will be astonished at the smallness of the sum; it speaks volumes for the voluntary efforts of the people, for without such efforts any such sum must have been wholly insufficient for the crisis, for the honesty, frugality, and disinterestedness, of the civil and military employés.

Now putting out of question for the moment the average expenditure and deficit, for a similar period of seven months, of the Pontifical Government itself, which deficit alone may be safely reckoned at £100,000; putting out of question the amount of ordinary revenue fairly ap-

pliable to meet the expenditure of such a period; and treating the whole amount as an addition of £1,000,000 to the permanent debt of the state, it is clearly no such addition to the burdens of the state as to involve a regular Government in difficulties to exhaust its treasury, to justify new and vexatious imposts, and to require economies involving breaches of the public faith.

The Papal Government has, it is true, withdrawn the alloyed currency from circulation; but it was sold at Genoa for 300,000 scudi. One law of the revolutionary Government it has taken care to confirm; it is that which took away the right of interest on the old debentures of state, producing already a saving of 230,000 scudi. It has pitilessly dismissed 2000 old employés, to the ruin of numerous families and at the cost of much embarrassment in public affairs; gaining, however, thereby, 480,000 scudi per year. It has taken from 500 pensioners the bread of their old age, saving 60,000 scudi per annum. It has reduced its own army (thanks to foreign bayonets) one-third, thus diminishing its annual cost by 1,800,000 scudi. It has confiscated the property of republicans. It has taken 100,000 scudi from the Monte di Pietà. It has increased the public debt 750,000 scudi, by consolidating its own paper money at a reduction of fifteen per cent. It has increased the predial taxes, and endeavoured to anticipate them; it has raised the price of salt, renewed the exaction of the duties on flour, on drinks, and of tolls; it has doubled the registry duties, trebled those on stamps, and passed a recent law imposing a new tax on all industry, arts, and trades.

The impoverishment of the Papal treasury, its monetary difficulties, the necessity in which it finds itself of endeavouring to raise money at whatever discount by loans, is attributable, therefore, not to the expenditure of the republic, but to the sums which it requires for its spies, its police, and its foreign soldiery, and for the profligate expenditure of its own hierarchy.

3. LIBERAL AND PHILANTHROPIC INTENTIONS OF THE POPE.

The message of the President of the French Republic declared hypocritically that the constant aim of that government was to forward the *liberal and philanthropic intentions* of the Holy Father; that the Pontifical Government continued to realize the promises contained in the Motu Proprio of September, 1849; that some of the organic laws had already been published; and that those intended to perfect the administrative and military organization of the state of the church would be so shortly. And the President further declared that the arms of France were yet necessary to maintain order in Rome.

Now, what are the *deeds* of the "liberal and philanthropic" Holy Father? He promised an *amnesty*. But from the amnesty are excluded all the members of the Assembly, even those who voted against the proclamation of the Republic; as also the members of the Provisional Government, who sent the 50,000 scudi to Gaeta, and the members of the Republican Government, and all officers of military corps. In the application of the amnesty they treat as an officer excluded from pardon every soldier who, even on a single occasion, may have had the control of ten men.

Those who trusted to the promise have found themselves in a worse condition than if excluded from the amnesty. Thousands of the *amnestied* groan in prison, where they have been for upwards of a year without trial; incarcerated there under the pretext that with a political offence is often associated a private crime, or in consequence of vague suspicions of the police, or of the private hatred of a spy. Dismissals from service have been inflicted in such a manner as not only to ruin but to insult and degrade; they have purposely, in the same decree, punished the common rogue, and avenged themselves upon the liberal politician. And those who have thus suffered as liberal politicians have not been only the Republicans, but the followers of Rossi, men opposed to the Republic, applauders of the illusory reforms of 1846. At Rome whoever is not a Jesuit is considered as a rebel.

The second promise of the Pope was a municipal organization. Confront the new law with that of Pius VII. in 1816, and it is evident that the *philanthropic and liberal intentions* of the Pope tend only to restrict still more the few already existing franchises. The number of representatives of the principal places in the provinces is reduced from forty-eight to thirty-six; and from eighteen to ten in the less populous communes; the councils are to be renewed triennially instead of biennially. The number of electors is reduced, so as to be only six times that of the representatives; for instance, in Bologna, a city of more than 70,000 inhabitants, there are only 216 electors. New restrictions are placed on the choice of municipal representatives, confining them more strictly to the wealthy; and a Government certificate of good religious and political conduct is required, so that whoever has rendered himself obnoxious by speaking against a minister is excluded.

In the same manner, but in much greater detail than our space has allowed us even in the matters which we have already touched upon, the document in question proceeds to analyze and compare the promises and performances of the government of the Pope with respect to the long talked-of Consultative Assembly for matters of finance; the council of state; the commission of law reform; and the lay ministry; showing, conclusively, that every proposed or accomplished change is a retrogression or a deception; and that in all departments of government, in justice, in finance, in education, in home or foreign affairs, in civil or military administration, all the real power is confined more strictly than ever in the hands of the Cardinals and Jesuits, without publicity or responsibility, without real law or order, and at the cost of the commercial ruin and irretrievable financial embarrassment of the States. And this is the condition of Rome at the close of 1850, under a Government which foreign powers have restored, and now maintain by force of arms against the wishes of the entire population, and which could not exist a single day without their aid.

Progress of the People.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF EDINBURGH AND HAMPSHIRE.

Hammersmith, April 17, 1851.

FELLOW CHARTISTS.—In sending to you a corrected copy of the Programme for future agitation, as it was finally adopted by the Convention, it will not be necessary for me to add many words.

As your delegate, and as a representative of the Chartist body in general, my efforts were mainly directed to three points.

First, I sought to develop every facility for a thorough and hearty union between the political agitation of the Charter and Social Reform.

Secondly, I sought to obtain new facilities for drawing recruits from the great body of the working population, by rendering our excellent machinery immediately and practically available in the vindication of working-class rights. Without in the slightest degree flagging in the efforts for the Charter, we might place our practised organization at the service of the working classes as a great agency for enforcing attention to a declaration of their grievances, and for procuring those remedies which could not even now be denied to the general acclaim of the People. Meanwhile the working classes would learn to appreciate the value, both of our exertions, and of our ultimate object.

Thirdly, I sought to give our agitation, from this point, a character less of literary or oratorical discussion, and more of practical action.

If in those respects the result has not been quite equal to my wish, I think you will agree with me, that, in the main, the Programme lays down principles which are satisfactory, and opens the path for a vigorous agitation. It will, in great part, depend upon the localities to give that agitation a practical and active character. For myself, while I have the honour to enjoy the confidence of my electors, I shall deem it my duty to continue, as diligently as slowly reviving health will permit, in the course which I have interpreted to be the general wish of the Chartist body.

Believe me to be your faithful servant,

THORNTON HUNT.

LETTERS TO CHARTISTS.

IX. THE CONVENTION—ITS FEATURES AND CHARACTER.

The propositions affirmed by the Convention—an elaboration of the programme of business read by Mr. Thornton Hunt to the Executive—are too numerous to admit of complete notice. Some further points admit, however, of useful specification. Beyond the question of policy involving the attitude of Chartists towards the middle class, stated in last week's letter, the temper of the delegates was generally excellent. All disowned any disposition to offer opposition to any party around them whose views were similar to their own.

On the nationalization of land moderate views were universally expressed. Only one delegate objected to the compensation of the present proprietors; and to him even Mr. Ernest Jones replied, "We must either pay for the land in money or blood," and he gave his vote in favour of the money. Mr. Reynolds was similarly decisive. A very few months ago a Democratic Convention was assembled at John-street to effect an alliance between the political and social ideas of the day. It then seemed a task of arduous and unlikely accomplishment, and a Committee of Observation was appointed to enforce that union upon the country if the Chartist Executive failed to agree to it. The fact is significant of the progress of opinion, that this Convention, composed of old Chartists, were all communistic. The programme of the Executive was frequently amended in communistic respects.

Many will be surprised that the Chartists, who will brook compulsion in nothing, should have voted for "compulsory" education; but in this respect they revealed creditable tendencies not supposed to exist among the working classes. Regarding knowledge as a right, and ignorance as disreputable, they expressed their wish that public instruction should be made imperative. That new feature in Chartist politics, the consideration of the army, and the practical sense of the conclusion to which they came, is an evidence either of ready capacity or matured views which could not be foreseen. If the army reform is advocated judiciously, it will soon affect the attitude of the governing classes towards the people.

The manner of speech which obtained in this Convention was generally as remarkable as the new principles debated there. Instead of the grandiloquence of language hitherto so common, of saying "we are deputed by the country," the speaker who fell into the idiom, would often (not always) correct himself and say, "that is by that part of the country concerned in our election." Instead of "we legislate for the public," the more exact phrase was employed, the "Charlist public." The speeches were short beyond any precedent in such assemblies. There

was no violence, there was no "blood and thunder," the honourable member for Nottingham only told us twice how much he had sacrificed for the charter, and only repeated once Alderman Brook's maxim, and then he had the good taste to stop short at "The Lord love ye!"

Perhaps the Convention sat too long. It will seem to most persons that three or four days were sufficient to do all that that assembly could usefully attempt. It had only to agree on two or three principles of action, and take steps for realizing them. Instead of this, they have fabricated a programme as elaborate, that one is inclined to think they thought themselves called upon to set the world to rights. They debated many propositions which can never come to issue for years, and they spent hours upon the phraseology of propositions which will be altered twenty times before the day comes when the Chartists can interfere with them. As a debating assembly, this elaborate attention was in its favour; but as Chartists already have a sufficient reputation for talking, an addition to their fame in the way of practical action would be more of a novelty.

One feature in modern Conventions has been the grandiose imitation of the French revolutionary assemblies. Some have imitated Robespierre, some Saint Just, some Marat. With the exception of the last-named, the imitations have been very faint. But at this Convention there was a manifest return to English good sense of minding our own business in a sober Saxon way. Even our mother tongue came into more frequent use, and *bourgeois* and *proletariat* were seldom heard.

Too many persons constantly regard Chartism as having ability only to impede, and if it should appear to them that this Convention had merely neutralized the capacity for obstructiveness ascribed to Chartism, they would be gratified and become co-operative with the people. Such persons may prepare to help. The new attitude of Chartism commands, on the whole, respect; and those who stood aloof on the grounds alluded to have no further justification for inactivity and isolation. The Convention closed its sittings on the 10th of April. What a progress three years have shown!

One curious—one might say conspicuous—result is connected with the debates of the Assembly. An expression of opinion was agreed to that the letters of Mr. O'Connor in the *Northern Star*, relating to the refugee conspiracy, were undemocratic in spirit, and discredited by the Convention as to facts. Last Saturday Mr. O'Connor published his explanations on the matter, declaring that if any of the refugees were in distress, he would sell his coat off his back to assist them. This is certainly an unlooked-for dedication. As numerous refugees of unimpeachable character are in this country, and are in serious need, no doubt that before this time a deputation, consisting of Mr. Linton and Mr. Brown, have already waited on the honourable member for Nottingham, and have received his coat for the subscription list. Unless Mr. O'Connor happens to have one of those fustian jackets by him, in which he used to address the "Imperial Chartists," we shall find him next week addressing the House of Commons in his shirt sleeves! John O'Connell dying on the floor of the House monthly is nothing to this.

Los.

The Executive Committee of the National Charter Association held their first meeting since the sitting of the Convention on Wednesday evening, John Milne in the chair. Messrs. Holyoake and Jones were appointed a deputation to wait on Sir George Grey with the memorial adopted by the Convention on behalf of Frost, Williams, Jones, and Ellis. It was agreed that Messrs. Arnott, Hunt, and Jones be appointed a sub-committee, to draw up an address to the country. The secretary reported that he had forwarded copies of the programme—as amended by the Convention—to the whole of the daily journals; and also to twenty-one of the weekly journals. It was agreed that 5000 copies of the programme be printed for general circulation throughout the country. The secretary was instructed to make arrangements for holding a series of district public meetings in the metropolis, for the purpose of taking into consideration the programme adopted by the Convention, the first to be held at the Phoenix Tavern, Ratcliff-cross, as early as possible. After the transaction of financial and other business, the committee adjourned to next Wednesday evening.

NATIONAL REFORM LEAGUE.—At a meeting of the Council on Monday last, it was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of the Council be given to Messrs. Hunniball and Graham, of the Chartist Convention, and their colleagues, for the support they gave in voting for the principle, a true money, based on real, consumable wealth, as laid down in the sixth proposition of the league.

On Monday evening, the 7th instant, Mr. Syme, of Sunderland, delivered an eloquent and impressive lecture on "Mazzini and the Pope," to a crowded audience, in the Seamen's Hall, South Shields. Mr. Syme regards Popery as the embodiment of policy, expediency, and conventionalism, as opposed to principle, justice, and truth, and believes that it can never be beaten with its own weapons.—*Shields Gazette*.

REDEMPTION SOCIETY.—It is in contemplation to hold a congress in Leeds in a short time, at which most important plans of propagandism will be laid before that body. All the branches must hold themselves in readiness to give publicity to this intimation. We shall go into more particulars next week. Moneys received for the week ending April 14.—Leeds, £5. 13s. 8½d.; Newcastle, 1s.

COOPERATION.—Extract of a letter from Galashiels, Selkirkshire:—"Although trade is tolerably good here at present, the manufacturers being all working to order, and not on speculation, the shopkeepers are complaining daily that prices are ruinously low. The cause of this is the success of the Coöperative Store Company, which has now three grocery and provision shops in the town, besides a bakery and a butcher-meat establishment, or fish stall. The price of the fine 4lb. loaf, which I see is from 6½d. to 7d. in the metropolis, is here only 4½d., although no wheat to speak of is grown in this neighbourhood. In Melrose, only four miles off, but where there is no coöperative store, and competition has it all its own way, the loaf is from a penny to three halfpence dear."

ICARIA.—The Icarian communists settled at Nauvoo, Illinois, have made some progress. They have a regular constitution, adopted in January, 1850. They have applied to the State Legislature for a charter of incorporation, which is in a state of forwardness. They have a weekly journal, printed in English, edited and chiefly written by M. Cabet himself. But there is a cloudy side to the picture. They are persecuted to a great extent by it, is alleged, the Jesuits of Nauvoo. Several Icarians having deserted, for causes not specified by M. Cabet, and having publicly joined those most opposed to the community, their sheep are hunted and destroyed by dogs, and all kinds of calumnies are said to be disseminated by the secessionists. The *Popular Tribune* has been put forth as the recognized exponent of the Icarian community, and in its columns an appeal to public opinion has been made.

THE OMNIBUS SERVANTS' APPEAL.—About 11,000 individuals of this class are serving the public generally at almost all hours. Society, it is submitted, is indebted to them—it treats them not as it deals with the bulk of the labouring classes—to them it gives no Sabbath, no evening for intellectual cultivation or home engagements; it demands attention while human eyes can remain unclouded, and presents not an adequate remuneration. Eleven thousand individuals are connected with the omnibus labour of the metropolis. Of these, 6000 are drivers and conductors, who work, on an average, rather more than sixteen hours a day—the labour connected with railway omnibuses being more severe. Nor does the seventh day bring rest: work goes on in precisely the same manner, or increases. During the hours the men are employed they have no rest. The driver never leaves his box, except during a few occasional minutes whilst his horses are changed; and he has, therefore, to take his meals during these periods, and usually upon the coach-box. As the married portion of these men universally say, they "never see their children, except as they may look at them in bed;" and as for home, in its commonly received sense, or any of the moral duties connected with it, the one is unknown, the other impossible. The case of the conductors is precisely the same—neither having a day's rest for months together, for, if they take one, they have to pay a substitute. For this amount of labour and privation the remuneration is small and the dangers great. What constitution can stand long against such incessant exposure to all weathers? and who should wonder if men in such circumstances are often found, by the use of stimulating drinks, to add fuel to the fire already consuming them? Means are solicited to build and sustain a school to be called "The Omnibus Servants' Orphan School," and also to erect dwellings for the reception of omnibus servants, who, from age, accident, or infirmities, are unable to obtain a living. The Metropolitan Omnibus Servants' Provident Society, having for its object the realization of the above desiderata, as well as the affording of passing relief to its members, now exists, and has collected, nearly entirely from the omnibus servants themselves, about £1000, thus showing that the men for whom application for assistance is made are desirous to do for themselves to the utmost, and only willing to appeal to others for that which their peculiar circumstances render it requisite they should have done for them. Subscriptions and donations received at the Union Bank, Argyle-street, Regent-street; S. Pierce, Esq., Warwick-road, Maida-hill; Mr. F. Proctor, 6, Lion-terrace, Maida-hill; and Mr. Souly, 2, Union-terrace, Camden-town.

LITERATURES AND PROLETAIRES.—Though hitherto, by the very necessities of their position, literary men have been in more intimate relations with the moneyed class than the *proletaires*, though in certain ages they have been in fact the clients of the moneyed class, yet it is evident that there are points of resemblance which might be the ground of establishing a close connection between literary men and the mass of the people. Both classes have one common characteristic—that of peculiar insouciance. Both classes, again, have a natural preference for the general over the special point of view. A literary man and a working man both attack a question broadside, by the force of general human desires and instincts; whereas a moneyed or mercantile man, who has "a stake in the country," is, for the most part, determined in his judgments by those established facts of society, and those rules of conventional routine which prescribe the limits of the practicable. Hence, it may be affirmed, there are a greater number of solutions of important questions, and a greater number of admitted maxims and principles, common to literary men and the working classes, than there are common either, on the one hand, to literary men and men of property, or, on the other, to men of property and the people at large.—*North British Review*, No. 27.



Open Council.

[IN THIS DEPARTMENT, AS ALL OPINIONS, HOWEVER EXTREME, ARE ALLOWED AN EXPRESSION, THE EDITOR NECESSARILY HOLDS HIMSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR NONE.]

There is no learned man but will confess he hath much profited by reading controversies, his senses awakened, and his judgment sharpened. If, then, it be profitable for him to read, why should it not, at least, be tolerable for his adversary to write.—MILTON.

MOUSTACHES AND BEARDS PREJUDICIAL TO THEIR WEARERS.

April 8, 1851.

SIR,—Although the beard betokens virility in the man, and evinces more or less energy and courage in him in proportion to its thickness; although from the remotest ages the beard was always considered as a distinctive mark of the sages, philosophers, and divines, so that the ancient Germans regarded the loss of the beard as the greatest disgrace, and the Indians as a severe punishment; although even now among some nations shaving their beards, the wearing of them is a mark of special dignity and exaltedness; although the general use of the razor dates from a period of a shocking court-aping, viz. from the reigns of Louis XIII. and XIV. of France, who both ascended the throne as unfledged youngsters, when courtiers and stupid citizens sheared their beards to better resemble their boy-kings; although it cannot be denied that by the daily shaving of the beard its accelerated growth must necessarily rob the organism of the body of the requisite lymph for its development and maintenance, and, therefore, be one of the causes of the present effeminacy of the male sex; although all these reasons should be powerful enough to arrest the guilty hand from destroying that distinctive ornament bestowed by the Creator upon the manly race, still that Parisian fashion, of absurd origin, of the seventeenth century, has been universally adopted, so that in England, especially, it became not only a fashion, but a prejudice; and, in truth, a very blameable one, for the English people in general hate all bearded foreigners, calling them "French dogs," entirely forgetting that it was precisely the Frenchman who introduced the antinatural fashion of shaving.

I, who write these lines, have been a victim of this national prejudice based on French absurdity, and that is why I have headed my letter "Moustaches and Beards Prejudicial to their Wearers." I am not, as you well know, a Frenchman, but having been since 1810 in the military service of my country, I continued to wear moustaches even here in London as a part and parcel of my former uniform. How prejudicial my so doing was to me, I will tell you if you will allow me.

When walking in the streets I was laughed at, hissed, called "French dog," not only by what is called the common people, and by boys, but also by well-dressed and grown-up people, especially by ladies, but mostly so by shopkeepers clerks. When I entered a shop to buy anything, I was not only obliged to pay dear, but was mocked and laughed at in the bargain. At last, after insult upon insult had been added, when stones had been thrown at me by an invisible hand from behind, and gravel thrown in my face, when ladies stopped before me and said to each other, "look at that beast!" When from a balcony, on which were several gentlemanly-looking men, I was addressed by "I say!" and then a penny thrown to me as to a beggar, an insult to which I responded by throwing them a shilling; endurance could no longer endure, I resolved to shave off my moustaches. And it was only after having done so that the inhabitants of London ceased their insults; but, moreover, I had the opportunity of convincing myself how dearly my moustaches had made me pay for every thing, and to what a degree I had been cheated by the London shopkeeper. Thus shaven and disguised, like one of the Pope's or the King of Saxony's chorus chanters, I entered the very same shops where, as a moustached bachelor, I used to buy my necessary articles, and, not being recognised, I bought, to my utter amazement, every thing 100 per cent. cheaper than heretofore. To quote only one instance; in a respectable house, where I always bought my blacking, a sixpenny tin box was sold to me for sixpence, whilst before I had always paid the same money for a threepenny box; and so it was with any other

article, if an English or any other non-moustached friend was not kind enough to buy it for me.

All what I have stated is as true as the gospel; and the late resolve of the "Leicester Soup Society refusing to grant relief to those who wear moustaches or beards," mentioned in your number 54 of last week, is corroborative of the existing prejudice. Now, sir, is such conduct worthy of a civilized nation? Is it meet upon the eve of the World's Exhibition? Ought not the English press, for the sake of the national character and honour, to condemn such a display of bad taste, instead of lavishing, as does one of your contemporaries, its artistical and caricatural wit upon foreigners wearing moustaches or beards.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, C. S.

THE BISHOPS' ADDRESS TO THE CLERGY.

April 17, 1851.

SIR,—The bishops, twenty-four I believe in number, have issued their address to the clergy who have expressed their desire for peace in the church. No doubt they still see "the church in danger," and they, therefore, expect the clergy, if possible, to please their respective congregations by a withdrawal of some of the most objectionable forms and ceremonies which have proved such a source of displeasure to the people, but a passage of the most extraordinary character and description forms a part of this address. No wonder that it does not bear the Bishop of Exeter's signature; he is too keen a man to have signed such a document. The passage I allude to is as follows:—

"Such harmony of action we are persuaded, under God's blessing, will go far towards restoring the peace of the church. This happy result would more clearly exhibit her spiritual character. The mutual relation of her various members would be more distinctly perceived; and our lay brethren would more readily acknowledge the special trust committed to us as stewards of the mysteries of God."

The simple meaning of the bishops seems to be as follows:—You know, reverend brethren, that if those quarrels and diversities of opinion go on between ourselves, the people will naturally conclude that we have no authority for our pretensions and offices. Don't you see how necessary it is that we should be unanimous in our views, for if this be not so the laity will question our authority; but, on the contrary, if we proceed and go on in harmony, then our lay brethren will more readily acknowledge; what? Hearken ye of the laity! Read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest the following sentence—"Our lay brethren will more readily acknowledge the special trust committed to us as stewards of the mysteries of God." What is the meaning of this? Why, Popery refined a little. What special trust from God is committed to the bishops which is not committed to any other man? And what possible evidence can they show that they are stewards of the mysteries of God? The Apostles of Christ could clearly prove by their divine credentials that they were the stewards of the Divine mysteries, and, instead of seeking to please men, Paul said, "If I yet pleased men, I should not be the servant of Christ." It was the province of the Prophets and Apostles to declare God's truth; whether men would hear or whether they would forbear. And if the bishops would study God's word and bring it before the people, instead of empty forms and useless ceremonies, they would stand in a much higher estimation with the laity than they do at present. They are, generally speaking, more like "clouds without water," than they are like the Apostles of Christ.

AQUILA.

THE RELIGION OF THE WORKING CLASS.

London, March 25, 1851.

SIR,—Much credit is due to the *Leader* for the fair and candid manner in which it deals with all subjects; and its general religious views (though differing from my own) are entitled to respect. My brief observations on Miss Martineau's opinions and the right of conscience have stirred up much angry feeling and misunderstanding among your numerous correspondents.

The defence of your religious views set up by Mr. Holyoake is entirely superfluous. The right of your religious opinions had neither been denied nor questioned. Mr. Holyoake commences by saying, "Your correspondent H.B. has written to you upon the spread of Atheism," which is not true. My observations were simply to this effect, that there are thousands like myself who, after due deliberation, could come to no other conclusion than those of Miss Martineau; as free-thinkers, maintaining the right of free thought. My ideas were, that Miss Martineau was not what is termed an Atheist, therefore I could not write in reference to her views upon the spread of Atheism. Mr. Holyoake's own views confute themselves, as he states that reconsideration will show that Miss Martineau is not an Atheist.

He then proceeded to state that H. B. will be regarded as an Atheist, although he writes in his second letter as a theoretical Pantheist; this inference is a natural concomitant, that those whose opinions differ from the different idols worshipped at the present day will be regarded as Atheists; but this does not preclude the right of asking those who

so freely use the term Atheist to prove and define what they call God, and after such proof to show that H. B. is a disbeliever; they will then have an unquestionable right to apply to him the term Atheist.

I do not recognize the accusation so gratuitously preferred by Mr. Holyoake—an assumption of insincerity, that you hold “the principles of Miss Martineau, but lack the courage to say so.” It is such unjustifiable supposition and misconception, that I just no rational mind would repeat it.

I never entertained the idea that the principles of the *Leader* were the same as Miss Martineau's; but, after all the advances you have made for liberty and free thought, I did express my surprise that you should attempt to defend what appears to me untenable; that which you have admitted cannot be proved.

There is nothing vague in asserting that there are thousands who have come to these conclusions, for the *Reasoner* is no qualified boundary of the statistics. I have met with great numbers, in all our large towns, who never read the *Reasoner*, but have come to these conclusions, not from ignorance of, or indifference to, religion, but from matured judgment and intelligence, which has induced them to reject it.

I assent to Mr. Holyoake's classification of Atheists, as I never intended to include those whose intelligence is beneath our notice. I will dispose of the rest (as I do not intend to resume this subject) by stating, my object is neither to impugn the motives of others, or to cavil at another's opinion, but simply to state my own views, which I considered true; and that no effectual progress will be made until the mind is free from superstitious error.

The leisure moments of a working man do not enable him to cull the flowers of rhetoric or to display the ability of a cultivated mind. But his voice should be no less potent for truth when it is devoted to its advocacy. I am, Sir, with much respect,

Yours truly, H. B.

PRIZE ESSAYS.

April 17, 1851.

SIR,—Essays have been received on each of the subjects proposed in the *Leader* of the 22nd ultimo, and you will now oblige me by retaining the enclosed £5 Bank of England note as a prize to be awarded to the writer of the best essay upon the next subject, “Repentance, being the Remission of Sins.”

All writers upon theology, and members of every religious sect, are invited to compete for this prize; and are requested to forward their essays, to C. C., 8, King William-street, Charing-cross, on or before the last day of the present month. Yours, truly,

A CONSTANT READER.

ON TEETOTALISM, SCURVY, AND BEER.

Leeds, March 15, 1851.

SIR,—In the first volume of the *Leader* I regretted to observe that you had given credit and currency, as to a fact, to the mere assertion of Dr. T. A. Vaughan, the medical superintendent of the station at Aden, “that the sailors in temperance ships were peculiarly liable to scurvy, because of the non-allowance of spirit rations.” In the medical and other journals, since the appearance of Dr. Vaughan's letter in the *Times*, full refutations of his hasty hypothesis have appeared; but I have observed no correction of his error in the columns of the *Leader*, which now appears as the advocate of beer. I trust, however, that you will gladly hear both sides on this question, and thus obviate a suspicion to which otherwise your admirable paper might be exposed, of ranking amongst the already too numerous opponents of the temperance movement; often unscrupulous opponents who eagerly seize on every fact, or rumour of a fact (as in the case of the increase in the consumption of opium, now traced to a very different cause), and pervert it into an argument against teetotalism. Even the alleged facts do not at all warrant Dr. Vaughan's conclusion; he simply confounds coincidence with causation.

“Scurvy is very bad in several ill-ventilated, ill-provisioned, gas-exhaling coal vessels; these vessels also happen to have no spirits allowed; ergo, this one negation is the positive cause of scurvy.”

Well might the more philosophic amongst the medical profession be ashamed of such logic; as for example, a writer in the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, for January, who is “constrained to say that Dr. Vaughan's letter betrays a degree of ignorance and careless reasoning which we are very sorry to meet with in a member of our profession holding an important public appointment.”

The reviewer goes on to affirm that “all the experience of those most conversant with the subject leads to the conclusion that the essential cause of the disease, without which no other can be effectual, is the want of fresh vegetables.” It is not, therefore, in total abstinence from spirits, but from fresh vegetables that we must seek for the cause of scurvy, and, in the want of these, to the best substitute, unadulterated lime-juice.

* His language was curiously inconsistent. He says, “the worst cases seem invariably in such vessels as do not allow spirits.” Why seem, if the facts were so?

Contrast with the loose suppositions of Dr. Vaughan the accurate observations and close reasonings of Dr. Bryson, as contained in his paper “On the Outbreak of Scurvy in the British and American squadrons engaged in the blockade of the River Plate,” a few years ago, while the French squadron, under the same circumstances, enjoyed comparative immunity from the disease, though they had no spirit rations, but, instead, a small quantity of acid and astringent red wine. More than this, the British soldiers had a daily ration of rum, but the battalion of British Royal Marines was placed under the French regimen. Now for the result. “Amongst the soldiers, many cases of scurvy occurred, while the marines entirely escaped.” “A more forcible argument than this,” adds Dr. Bryson, “in favour of the total abolition of the daily use of spirits in the navy, in the army, and in merchant vessels, could hardly be adduced.” Of course I do not ascribe the cure to the alcohol in the wine, any more than to the alcohol in the rum (for where an acrid narcotic is, however sheathed and disguised, and whether in wine, beer, or cider, no beverage can be absolutely “wholesome”), but partly to the less degree of injury inflicted by the weaker stimulant, and partly to the presence of vegetable acids in the red wine. Dr. Bryson confirms this view, for he remarks that a proper supply of vegetable acid (whether in food or drink) is alone requisite to effect the cure of scurvy.

Permit me to add, in conclusion, that in the north of England there are hundreds of thousands of individuals (the most energetic supporters of educational, sanitary, and social reforms) who, having given up their (limited) use of alcoholic stimulants, including home-brewed beer, find themselves much better, and can now devote their economized means to far more needful and natural objects of association than “breweries,” in which good solid food is converted into very questionable drink.

Wishing you every success in your practical assertion of the right and duty of free-thinking and free-speaking, I remain, yours truly, F. R. LEES.

“THE SOCIALIST HYDRA.”

Glasgow, March 3, 1851.

SIR,—I perceive that the old constitutional friends of that order which the sword has established, are grievously alarmed at the progress which the principles of Socialism are making in this and every other civilized country.

In their eyes the growing importance of Democracy is sufficiently alarming; but when it is allied to Socialism it increases the magnitude of the evil to a fearful extent.

John Bull has lately been conjuring up dreadful conspiracies and supposing that the Democratic Socialists are on the very eve of a bloody revolution, when all the sacred influences of society will be set at naught, and another reign of terror will be established.

The Edinburgh philosophers are more temperate than John, and endeavour to convince the Socialists of their errors by sophism and science, and point out the beauty and utility of competition and political economy. They admit, however, that Socialism may prevail in the far-distant future, when men are more generally Christianized than they are at present.

London and Edinburgh have had their day on the subject, and my attention has just been directed to a leading article, headed as above, in the *Tablet*, a Dublin paper, of the 15th ultimo, in which the Socialists are characterized as conspirators, incendiaries, and demons working at the instigation of the Devil “to overthrow and shake to its foundations the fair and wise edifice of European Society, constructed by the wisdom of statesmen, the foresight of legislators and Kings, the holy purposes and prudent counsels of the saints and sages of eighteen centuries.” I perceive that the *Tablet* is the organ of the old Conservative Catholics, who still hold to the divine right of Kings and the supremacy of their Church, both in politics and religion. They are so much accustomed to look on the glory of the past, that they cannot admit any progress in the future, and yet they have a dim instinctive feeling that the work of progress is going on, and in order to arrest it, they have dogmatically resolved to stand still, and brand with the foulest epithets the increasing army of progress. But vain is all their futile efforts. Like Galileo in the midst of the tortures inflicted by the same vindictive spirit, which is still striving to rule, the spirit within him impelled him to cry out, “It moves, it moves;” and so also is man moving on to his final destiny, and no human effort can arrest his progress. “European society” (says the *Tablet*), “the system of political and social order under which we live, owes its perpetuity to Christianity.” Then it goes on to show that the object of Mazzini and his unholy confederates, in collecting an army in Switzerland, was to destroy Christianity by destroying the Pope. “But Socialism, whilst it was convinced that to destroy civilization, Christianity must first be destroyed, saw clearly that the key-stone of Christianity was the Pope. If, by an impossible supposition, the divine institution of the Papacy were to be dissolved, first Christianity would

go, and then civilization.” Here the poor *Tablet* has some slight glimmerings of the truth, it is beginning to see “men as trees walking”; but, like the Egyptian mummy, it is so wrapt up in the past, that it cannot see that it is the inevitable doom of its Christianity and its civilization to be destroyed. It even proves by its own words, that the very men whom it abuses in the most unchristian language, are the agents employed by Divine Providence in its destruction. It says, “that there are restless spirits of every country, and that they hate the world, and the world's law.” Christ has said, that his kingdom is not of this world, and, consequently, he would not allow the sword to be lifted even in his own defence, or to support the establishment of his kingdom. The *Tablet* cannot perceive that there are two Christianities for two worlds. “I come not to send peace on earth, but rather a sword,” this is the first religion, and it has been established by the only apostle who used the sword, and by the sword its existence is still maintained, I entirely agree with the *Tablet* in saying that the Pope is the foundation of the Christianity and civilization which has hitherto prevailed. “Whose coming is after the working of Satan with all power, and signs, and lying wonders, and with all deceivableness of unrighteousness in them that perish.” “Forbidding to marry, and commanding to abstain from meats.” “Having a form of Godliness without the power.” I even agree with it “that other religions are but fragments torn off it at different times from the system which it presents to the obedience of this world.” They have all allied themselves to that despotism which has ruled the people with a rod of iron. This is the hydra which must be destroyed before the Gospel of glad tidings can be established. The old religion perceives some indications of its own destruction, but it cannot see the full extent and rapid growth of the second gospel. In every country earnest men are rising up in defence of the new faith; men who hate the world and the world's law; men who have refused to fall down and worship the beast whose dominion over the kingdoms of the earth is fast drawing to a close. Their mission is to build up a new system to take the place of that which is decaying. This law of God prevails in government, science, and religion, as well as in all other works of nature, I, as a humble disciple of the new faith, rejoice exceedingly to hear the howlings of alarm raised from the three principal cities of this great empire.

I also beg to congratulate the *Tablet* in its joyful exultation at the happy return of the Holy Father to Rome; more especially as the manner of his return is in strict accordance with his religion. Unlike his Master, he did not return on an ass's colt, with the people bestrewn his path with palm branches and singing the glad hosannas of welcome and joyful song. No, he came back in direct opposition to the wishes of his own people, and was hailed by the deep and bitter curses of the injured and oppressed as the deadliest enemy that could enter the gates of their city. In the words of the *Tablet*, “It was that sagacious man Louis Napoleon that directed the strength of the Republic to the restoration of the Holy Father.”

“France appeared before the world as a Christian Republic. The new order of things was thus happily begun and consecrated, one may say, by the blessing of a Pope.” Some will lament that these unholy means were resorted to in order that the Pope might be enabled to return; but it is right that it should be so, that his mission should be made manifest to all those who are still wavering in his faith. “Then goeth he and taketh with himself seven other spirits more wicked than himself, and they enter in and dwell there, and the last state of that man is worse than the first.” He did not enter in by the grace of God working in the heads of the people, in order that they might bless his return; he entered in by the consecrated blessing of 30,000 French bayonets slaughtering his people, to prove to them that “the last state of that man is worse than the first.” The fulness of his iniquity must be accomplished before his final doom is proclaimed to the world. It must be clearly proved that the power of the sword is the rock on which the first Church is founded, and if the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it, I have no doubt but the gates of Heaven will scatter it into that everlasting oblivion which the darkness of its deeds merits.

To the Christian Socialists in this country I would say,—Go on with the noble work which God has placed in your hands, rescue the needy from the grasp of the oppressor, loose the bonds of iniquity, and let the captives go free. Proclaim the new law of love and brotherhood, and teach us to bear one another's burdens, so that we may introduce a new and better era that will spontaneously spread itself throughout the whole world. To you, the doleful lamentations of the *Tablet* and other organs of the past, about the magnitude of the tremendous perils which now threaten the immediate ruin of all their old institutions, will appear but as harbingers of the coming day.

Yours, sincerely,

S. WELLWOOD.

Commercial Affairs.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY.
The improvement in the English Stock Market, which we noticed last week, has been fully maintained up to the present time. Consols opened one-eighth higher on Monday morning, and after a further advance closed at 97½ to 97¾. On Tuesday there was a slight depression, in which the funds again recovered the following day, and being ascertained that the rate of discount would not be advanced at the Bank, Thursday's prices were steady, and Consols closed at 97½ to 97¾. Yesterday being Good Friday no business was transacted.

The fluctuations during the week have been as follows:—Consols, 97½ to 97¾; Bank Stock, 211 to 212; Bankers' Bills, 54s. to 57s. premium.
The Foreign Stock Market has been very dull during the week. Portuguese Bonds suffered decline of 2 per cent. on Tuesday, in consequence of the revolutionary movement in Portugal. The bargains to-day comprised:—Brazilian, at 80; Buenos Ayres, 54, 55, and 54½; Danish Five per Cent., 102½ and 102; Grenada, ex. coupon, 16½; do. do., the Deferred, 4½; Mexican, for money, 34½; do. do., the account, 34½, 4, 4½, and 4; Portuguese Four per Cent., 32½, 32, 31½, 32½, and 32½; Russian Three-and-a-half per Cent., 99 and 99½; the Small, 99½ and 99; Spanish Five per Cent., 19½, 4, 3, and 3; do. do., 64 and 4; Venezuela, Deferred, 124; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cent., 94 and 93; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cent., 68½, 69, 69½, and 69; and the Four per Cent. Certificates, 90½ and 90.

BRITISH FUNDS FOR THE PAST WEEK.
(Closing Prices.)

	Satur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock ...	211	211	211	211	211	211
per C. Bond ...	96	96	96	96	96	—
J. C. Com. Ans.	97	97	97	97	97	—
J. C. An. 1725.	—	—	—	—	—	—
J. C. Com. Ae.	97	97	97	97	97	—
per C. Bond ...	97	98	98	98	97	—
per C. Bond ...	—	7 5-16	7 5-16	7 7	7 7	—
Long Ans. 1869.	264	262	264	—	262	—
per C. Bond ...	63 p	63 p	63 p	61 p	60 p	—
per C. Bond ...	53 p	54 p	57 p	57 p	57 p	—
per C. Bond ...	—	—	57 p	57 p	57 p	—
per C. Bond ...	36 p	—	54 p	54 p	57 p	—

ROSS'S MARINE TINCTURE, for STAINING the HAIR a beautiful Brown or Black, in a few minutes, without staining the skin. The tincture applied by contract if required, or sold in bottles, 5s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s.—Sole Inventor, **LOUIS ROSSI**, Coiffur, 254, Regent-street. Saloons for Hair Cutting and Dressing, On Paris Française.

FLOOR CLOTHS. Best quality, warranted. 2s. 6d. per square yard. Persian and Turkey pattern 3s. 9d. do. Common Floor Cloth 2s. 6d. do. **INDIA MATTING; COCOA FIBRE MATS and MATTING.** Japanese Folding Screens from 32s. **JOWETT, Manufacturer, 534, New Oxford-street.**

COUNTY COURTS. A SOLICITOR of undoubted respectability, who devotes his entire time to this branch of his profession, offers his services at a small fixed charge (including all proceedings from first summons to judgment). He feels justified in advertising, as many solicitors decline attending these courts. The best references and security given.—Address Lex, No. 2, Devonshire-street, Queen-square.

LONDON CO-OPERATIVE STORE, in connection with the Society for Promoting Working Men's Association, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

The London Central Co-operative Agency has now completed its arrangements for transacting the wholesale business of the various co-operative stores.

The books of the agency will be open at all times for the inspection of its customers, and thus the best guarantee will be furnished for honest dealing.

Original packages will be sent whenever the order will admit of it, so that the first cost of the goods may be ascertained by inspecting the invoices.

All goods are purchased at the first markets for ready money. Address, Lloyd Jones, Manager, 76, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

EXHIBITION AUCTION HALL. INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION SALON, AND FOREIGNERS' REUNION.

MESSRS. EDWARDS AND COMPANY have at length completed arrangements, by which they are enabled to offer to the Exhibitors and Visitors at the approaching Great Exhibition, facilities and accommodation, which are not contemplated or provided by the Royal Commission. They have accepted tenders from Mr. John Walker, of Gracechurch-street, for the erection of a Superb Building of Iron, containing a Grand Auction-hall, Magnificent Refreshment-rooms, and an Exposition Salon. They propose to introduce into this country, not merely for the purposes of the Exhibition, but as a permanent course of business, the American system of disposal of consignments, direct from the manufacturer, by the hammer.

They intend by a continued Auction during the Exhibition to dispose of the most valuable products of all nations. Their arrangements also contemplate the sale by hand, over the counter, of the rarest works of Art and Skill. They have provided for the accommodation of visitors to the Exhibition Splendid Refreshment-rooms, in which will be dispensed, as well as Wines of the highest and most novel character, as also Fruits, the produce of the choicest Gardens, and comestibles generally, the character of which is guaranteed by the fact that they have secured the services of the "Premier Chef." No expense has been spared by Messrs. Edwards and Company in the adaptation of their splendid premises at the West-end for the purposes of a Reunion, whereat the Learned, Scientific, Manufacturing, and Commercial representatives of the whole World may meet to cultivate a kindly intimacy, and exchange valuable information.

Messrs. Edwards and Company have ample City Premises, Wharfe, and Warehouses for the deposit of goods and the transaction of Custom House business. They have also secured for the benefit of their Consignors, the valuable services of Messrs. John Hampden and Company, and have, at the same time, retained Legal Gentlemen, whose high standing and character constitute a voucher for the safety of the interests committed to their care.

Parties desirous of obtaining information as to the course of business intended to be adopted by Messrs. Edwards and Company, may apply for Prospectuses at the Offices of Messrs. John Hampden and Company, 418, West Strand, where the preliminary business will be conducted.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER. The REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced 16 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, of 39, Oxford-street (corner of Newman-street), Nos. 1 and 2, Newman-street, when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article, next to sterling silver, that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

Fiddle Thread King's Pattern. Pattern. Pattern.	18s.	35s.	36s.
Tea Spoons, per dozen	30s.	54s.	58s.
Dessert Forks	30s.	54s.	58s.
Dessert Spoons	30s.	54s.	58s.
Table Forks	40s.	65s.	70s.
Table Spoons	40s.	70s.	75s.

Tea and Coffee Sets, Waiters, Candlesticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of replating done by the patent process. **CHEMICALLY PURE NICKEL, not PLATED.**

FENDERS, STOVES, and FIREIRONS.—Bright Stoves, with broussed ornaments and two sets of bars, £2 14s.; ditto, with ornamental ornaments and two sets of bars, £5 10s. to 20 guineas; Broussed Fenders complete, with standards, from 7s. to £5; steel Fenders, from 35s.; do., with rich ornamental ornaments, from £2 15s. to 10 guineas; Fireirons, from 1s. 9d. the set to £4 4s. sylvester and other Patent Stoves, with radiating hearth-plates.

CUTLERY WARRANTED.—The most varied assortment of TABLE CUTLERY in the world, all warranted, is always selling at WILLIAM S. BURTON'S, at prices that are remunerative only because of the largeness of the sales. The largest stock of plated Dessert Knives and Forks, in cases and otherwise, and of the new plated Fish Carvers, in existence. Also a large assortment of Razors, Penknives, Scissors, &c., of the best quality.

IRON BEDSTEADS and CHILDREN'S COTS. A very large assortment of these Bedsteads, in iron and brass, from 16s. 6d. each; and Cots from 20s. each, fitted with dove-tailed joints and patent sacking, and entirely free from screws, nuts, or pins. The new Patent Portable Bedstead, 15s. 6d. each. Common Iron Bedsteads at 12s. 6d. each.

Detailed Catalogues, with Engravings of every Ironmongery article, sent (per post) free.

WILLIAM S. BURTON'S stock of GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERY is literally the largest in the world; and, as no language can be employed to give a correct idea of its variety and extent, purchasers are invited to call and inspect it. The money returned for every article not approved of. 3, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street), Nos. 1 and 2, NEWMAN-STREET, LONDON. Established in Wells-street, 1820.

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THE QUEEN'S PARASOL, REGISTERED by **THOMAS EVANS and CO.**, Feb. 19, 1851, is the most elegant style ever produced. To be had of all Drapers and Wholesale Houses, also at the Manufactory, No. 10, WOOD-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

MARRIAGE LAW REFORM ASSOCIATION. Numerous applications having been made to the Association by persons intending to contract marriage with a deceased wife's sister, the Committee think it desirable, whilst Lord Lyndhurst's Act remains unrepelled, to make it known that these marriages are lawful in Prussia, Denmark, Germany, Sweden, and Norway, and all other Protestant countries of Europe, except England; in the United States of America; and, by dispensation, in all Roman Catholic countries.

Further information may be obtained gratuitously, on application to the Honorary Secretary, at the Offices of the Association, 26, Parliament-street.

JOSEPH STANBURY, M.A., Honorary Secretary.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF SUGAR and SNOW-CURED SPANISH HAMS, ONLY 8d. per lb.—**GEORGE OSBORNE** has much pleasure in intimating to his kind patrons and the Public generally, that he has again received through his Agent in Galicia a large quantity of the above justly-celebrated Hams, so perfectly unique in point of delicious flavour and quality, that from the numerous testimonials he has received, they are truly pronounced to be, par excellence, the choicest delicacy of the kind of the present day. His Galician Agent, however, states that, from the scarcity of Hams of this quality in the market, an advance has been made in the price; but notwithstanding this, **George Osborne** will be enabled to supply his customers at the above moderate charge. G. O. earnestly solicits an inspection of his large and superior Stock of Provisions, comprising his

RICHLY-FLAVOURED PEAT-SMOKED BREAKFAST BACON, 6d. and 7d. per lb. by the half-side.

Also, a very large supply of delicately SMOKED OX TONGUES, the finest that have been purchased in the market for many years, from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. each.

FINE RIPE STILTON, 7d. to 1s. per lb.

Good FAMILY CHESHIRE, from 3d. to 6d. per lb.

Other Salted Provisions equally moderate, and of the choicest description.

LARGE CONSUMERS will effect a saving of at least 10 to 15 per cent. by purchasing at this ESTABLISHMENT.

All GOODS carefully packed, and delivered at the respective RAILWAY TERMINI, within five miles of London, free of expense to the purchaser.

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TAYLOR BROTHERS' original and standard Preparations. The merit of combining, with excellence of quality, such moderate prices as brought manufactured Cocoa (previously confined to the wealthy) within the means of all classes, belongs exclusively to Taylor Brothers, now confessedly the most extensive Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe.

Their invention of the soluble principle, carried out by improved, peculiar, and costly machinery, for power and completeness never before approached, brought prepared Cocoa to a degree of perfection previously unknown, threw the old makers and their antiquated process into the shade, and their rude and coarse productions (charged at enormous prices) comparatively out of use. This led them to imitate Taylor Brothers' peculiar and still exclusive preparations, in outward appearance only; against all such spurious imitations consumers are requested to be upon their guard, lest, by an incautious first trial, they be led into a prejudice against a beverage which eminent medical testimony has proved to be superior to either Tea or Coffee.—(Vide Drs. Graham, Hooper, Pereira, and others).

Observe particularly on each packet the name **TAYLOR BROTHERS**, London, whose great advantage over all other makers arises from the paramount extent of their manufacture—larger experience, greater command of markets, matured judgment in selection, and skill in preparation, enabling Taylor Brothers to offer the following articles, as regards both quality and price, upon unequalled terms, making it with Cocoa, as well as other things, the true interest of purchasers to deal with the first house in the trade.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE COCOA.—The original and only genuine article, highly nutritious, wholesome, palatable, and very economical; and, quality considered, incalculably cheaper than other makers, which are spurious imitations. The IMPROVED SOLUBLE COCOA, in HEXAGON PACKETS, will be found a still superior article.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' DIETETIC COCOA.—their invention and exclusive property. This admirable and unequalled preparation, in which the redundant elements and grosser parts of the nut are so completely neutralized, and its nutritious, grateful, and valuable properties so fully developed, is an essential article of diet, and strongly recommended by the faculty to invalids, convalescents, and dyspeptics, as most nutritious, easy of digestion, and lubricating to the alimentary canal. Its great success has led one or two provincial makers to adopt close imitations of it in the form of package, wrappers, and labels, in order to impose upon consumers.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMEOPATHIC COCOA.—This exquisite preparation, combining, in an eminent degree, the pureness, nutriment, and fine aroma of the fresh nut, and prepared under the most able Homeopathic advice, is especially adapted to those under Homeopathic treatment. Taylor Brothers challenge a strict comparison between this and any of the so-called Homeopathic Cocoa offered by makers without the requisite experience or advice.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' COCOA NIBS, in packets (the kernels of the choicest Cocoa, selected by Taylor Brothers under peculiar advantages), are purely genuine, and of full, rich, mellow flavour. The quality of this article is rarely equalled.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' CELEBRATED SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE and COCOA PASTE, delicious either as a confection or beverage. Many wretched attempts have been made to imitate these articles.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' CHOCOLATE POWDER, BROMA, SIR HANS SLOANE'S, CHURCHMAN'S, SPANISH, VANILLA, and every description of plain and fancy CHOCOLATES, will be found still deserving of their high reputation for pureness, delicacy of flavour, and beneficial properties.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' PREPARED—PATENT—FLAKE and ROCK COCOA, unequalled for strength, flavour, and nutriment.

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